

**INSIDE: THE RICH AND SEXY WORLD OF TV SOAPS**

# Maclean's

OCTOBER 6, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

## OCTOBER 6, 1944 WED. 10 MO. 40



Can the effect be shown in adult males?





## The nation's mood

Your feature on the political mood of the nation was immensely frustrating ("Mood swings," Canada/Cover, Sept. 8). While dwelling at great length on such trivia as how many people would choose hockey player Tiger Williams or comedian Howard Stern to be Canada's next prime minister, it omitted any mention of the difference in political preferences of men and women. Only in an afterthought is politician Allan Gregg quoted as saying "There will be a particular focus by the parties on female support and Quebecers." At a time when it has become clear that women and men often have differing political views, it is incredible that you should have neglected to provide the figures that explain Gregg's tantalizing conclusion.

—LOUISE DELANEY, Cambridge

National Action Committee on the Status of Women, Toronto

Now our Prime Minister hangs on a mere sliver of support by a razor-thin margin from the political fray ("The Tories fight back," Canada/Cover, Sept. 8). Brian Mulroney is not a statesman, and it is highly improbable that he will ever become such; he is a politician who has decided to avoid answering relevant questions in the House of Commons by the simple expedient of absconding himself. It's a good ploy to have the deputy prime minister responsible in the House while the Prime Minister is transacting the country, desperately seeking the votes. We have a leader who is more com-



Mulroney, above the fray

cerned with being loved than he is with running the country. —ROBAL MURPHY, Toronto

I am bemused but not amazed by the constant barrage of results of various opinion polls on which leader or which party is in favour with a select group of people chosen to tell all or nothing, as the case may be. Frankly, I have had enough. Surely there are more important things to report or to go in-depth studies on.

—JIM HADLEY, Vancouver

## Seeing the real America

I take issue with Paul Rosenberg's column "Nothing succeeds like success" (An American View, Sept. 8). While it is reprehensible that Browning found the Statue of Liberty "abundant" a bore, I am more concerned that the balance of his analysis of America today, characterized by its events after another, is quite well off the mark. I am in favour to attend a 4th Club meeting in Hempstead, Tex., a firm family's 50th wedding anniversary in Goodland, Kan., a team of eight-year-olds holding hockey tryouts in Fairbanks, Alaska, or a citizenship ceremony in San Antonio, Tex., where hundreds of excited foreign immigrants took their oaths. If Browning accepted this invitation, he would find enthusiastic, hard-working, charitable and proudly patriotic Americans, instead of the Archangel exorcism he saw outside his own window.

—HARVEY H. BERNER, Ganges Lake, Tex.

## CLARIFICATION

A story in the Sept. 29 issue ("The new drug crusade") may inadvertently have suggested that RCMP Chief Supt. Rodney Boucher is unfairly equated with the activities of Israeli human smugglers. That is untrue, and Boucher's regrets are not harassment issued to Stambler.

## PASSAGES

With Donald MacDonald, 75, who 38 years ago helped found the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) and served as its president from 1969 to 1974, after a long battle with cancer, in Ottawa. After he worked his way up through the ranks of the United Mine Workers in Sydney, N.S., MacDonald served for 15 years as secretary-treasurer of the CLC before taking over as president. As president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions from 1979 to 1993, he was the first Canadian labor leader to play a major role in international labor relations.

FRANK DR. BENNY MORGENTHAU, 63, and two associates, on abortion charges, after Ontario Attorney-General Ian Scott moved for a stay of proceedings pending a Supreme Court of Canada appeal hearing, scheduled to begin on Oct. 3, as a previous judgment. Metropolitan Toronto police had arrested Morgenthau, along with Dr. Nikki Calabro, 42, and Dr. Robert Scott, 29, after a 14-month investigation into alleged abortions at two Toronto clinics.

DINO World-renowned ballet dancer, director and choreographer Paddy Stone, 64, of respiratory failure due to pneumonia, in Winnipeg. He was one of the Royal Family's favorite choreographers, and his accomplishments included stints as a principal dancer with the Winnipeg Ballet and the British Royal Ballet.

ALFRED SCHUBERT, Leonard Schick, 37, the 20-year-old director of Toronto's Festival of Festivals, after the film festival's board of directors voted not to renew his contract. Schick was hired in April under a contract that expired at the Sept. 14 close of the festival.

RETHURGE John Sirica, 88, who 12 years ago became the most famous judge in the world when he presided over the trial following the 1963 Watergate scandal from the federal bench in Washington, where he has served since 1967. It was Sirica who announced that then-president Richard Nixon had over his secret tape recordings, leading the 37th president to resign 15 months before the three-month coverage trial, which began on Oct. 1, 1974.

SOWBY IN Supreme Court Associate Justice William J. Brennan, 61, as the 9th chief justice of the United States, in a ceremony at the White House in Washington. Brennan, a staunch conservative whose nomination for the post by President Ronald Reagan had set off a fierce and lengthy debate in the Senate, succeeds Warren Burger, who announced his retirement in June after 17 years.

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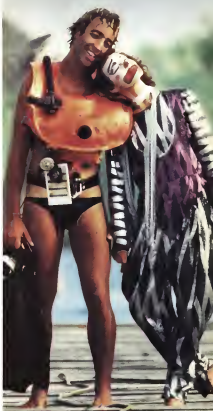
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## Sanctions and influence

Among the plethora of half-baked ideas in Barbara Amiel's column "A discredited song of sanctions" (Aug. 18), one of the more ridiculous is the assertion that sanctions failed to change policy in Rhodesia. By 1979 Rhodesia had accepted black majority rule, which would seem to constitute a change in policy. Evidence of the effectiveness of Rhodesian sanctions can be found in the South African *Weekly Mail* between June 27 and July 8, 1986. Where asked whether economic sanctions were effective,

white Rhodesian businessmen agreed that this policy seriously hurt the white minority regime of Ian Smith. The more quickly Amiel begins proscribing her evidence, the more quickly her arguments can be demolished and serious debate can get started. —PHILIP DODDSON, Ghana

Barbara Amiel's antisancctions argument exaggerates and twists reality. Firstly, Amiel states that Malawi, Zambia, Ghana and Kenya are all strongly representative. She seems to be unaware that Kenya's one-party system is identical

and competitive. Election to office is highly contested, and there exists lively and searching parliamentary debate over the country's most pressing political issues. Secondly, Amiel argues that other African countries are also practicing racist policies, citing Uganda as her example. Ugandan Asians suffered from racist policies during the 1970s under the regime of Idi Amin. Today, with Yoweri Museveni as president, Uganda is undergoing a process of national reconciliation aimed at all Ugandans, Asian or not. —SCOTT TATE, Winnipeg

Barbara Amiel must examine the morality of sanctions not in terms of expediency but on the merits of the sanctions themselves. Sanctions are strictly a signal to 26 million blacks in South Africa that we know their position is intolerable and that we are doing what we can. Amiel wants to stay cozy with Borka to influence for the good. How long is she willing to wait for that good? How many times must Borka tell us himself that he is not going to be influenced before we believe him? —MARILYN KITE, Grosse

Barbara Amiel is either a Jean de Arcas masochist. Now she will be pilloried for daring to state the truth: "Sanctions have never worked in the sense of bringing about a fundamental change in the political system of a country." The whip that falls upon apartheid will certainly fall first, and hard, upon the blacks. Amiel says that South Africa needs a Mandela Plan—help, not punishment. I applaud. Canada's stance has been adopted to save the Commonwealth, which may be expedient and even worthy in the short view, but it is not necessarily the moral solution. —FRANK G. BEER, Victoria

It was refreshing to read Barbara Amiel's column after all the bawling, hypocrisy and guff. Her point is well taken and timely—that is agree with Margaret Thatcher that sanctions against South Africa are useless and may be detrimental to black people does not mean that one agrees with the policy of apartheid. It would seem that Canada, like several other states, is deflecting attention from the package in its own backyard by shouting about what is wrong with the next-door neighbor's. Has there not been a kind of apartheid for our native population? —JERRY WEBB, Grimsby, Ont.

I have just had the pleasure of reading Barbara Amiel's column on sanctions. My question is: when is she going to run for prime minister? Her logic and her grasp of both international and national

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affairs are amazing. Such a combination of wit, wisdom and pragmatism is a rare find in any human being these days.

—TOMMIE E. HENNINGSEN,  
Oshawa

#### Equal time for candidates

Your recent article on Joseph Kennedy II's campaign for the House of Representatives ("All is a Boston family," World, Sept. 8) apparently deserved a large photo and approximately 1,800 words of text. Then, a final paragraph of only 140 words appeared—almost as an afterthought—that Kennedy's sister Kathleen is also running. So much for equality!

—BRUCE MACKAY,  
Oshawa, Ont.

#### Respect and the law

The experience of Donald Marshall ("Thirteen years of hell," Sunday, Sept. 8) is just one illustration that our judicial system leaves much to be desired. When an innocent man can spend 11 years in jail, something is very wrong. As a result, angry law-abiding citizens have lost their respect for the law in general and the courts and judges in particular.

—ANDREW ASH,  
Brampton, Ont.

#### No steam in the streets

Journaille flights of fantasy upset diverse basic facts. The Nova Scotia matter ("Greatest in a strip joint," Believer, Sept. 1) was not "stunning," nor plagued by "disingenuousity." It was cool and wet here. The strip joints were probably the only steamy places in Dartmouth. Given our brisk temperatures, maybe the police's work is to get warm.

—MARKY TELUSKOFF,  
Dartmouth, N.S.

#### The positive side of taxes

Of course fairer taxes are a good idea ("A promise of better times," Business/Economy, Aug. 25). Of course we spend more on taxes and less on basic needs than in 1981. We get more of the benefits for less now, and so we can, and do, spend more on public goods such as health care, environmental protection and social well-being. If it is fairer taxes we want, why not shift the tax burden from individuals to large corporations? Yet we do not hear the Fraser Institute advocating that it uses fair-tax rhetoric wisely to promote its basic goal of reducing both the supply of public goods and the redistribution of income.

—PETER J. O'NEIL,  
Clayton, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Maclean House, 400 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5V 1A7.

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## Help for abused parents

Less than an afternoon in November, 1985, David Burke drove into the parking lot of a day care centre in Coquitlam, B.C., 180 km northwest of Vancouver, to pick up his four-year-old daughter, Emily. There, he was confronted by an RCMP constable and two social workers from the British Columbia ministry of human resources (HRBC). The social workers informed Burke that he was suspected of sexually abusing his daughter. Burke, a widower, watched helplessly as his child was taken away for placement in a foster home. Outraged, the electrician, now 36, successfully fought the officials' allegations and, after a 2½-week separation, returned his daughter. But although he was vindicated, the experience has left Burke embittered and Emily traumatized. Since then, Burke has formed a national organization, Victims of Child Abuse Laws (VOCAL), to assist other parents falsely accused of abusing their children. Declared Burke: "When someone points a finger and

says 'child abuse,' people stay silent. But if people stay silent, we'll keep getting eaten by the system."

Burke proved his innocence based on a report by an expert in child abuse. But he says that his experience is a common one. The idea of forming a self-help group for parents falsely ac-

### *Unfounded complaints of child abuse, VOCAL's founder says, attach an ugly stigma to many innocent parents*

cused of abusing their children come from the United States, where out-raged parents founded the first chapter of VOCAL in Minneapolis in 1984. Now, there are 130 chapters throughout the United States. The organization offers emotional support and advice to distressed parents, as well as a

referral list of lawyers, doctors and psychiatrists.

Initially, Burke formed the Canadian chapter with a small group of parents on Vancouver Island. Their main concern was the abuses arising from the province's tough new child protection legislation. But when he ran a small advertisement in a local newspaper last March for VOCAL, it became evident that parents across the country had similar fears. In the first month alone, he received more than 70 calls, some from as far away as Toronto.

Burke says that he is still angry about the way he was unjustly accused. He learned of the lay evidence against him in provincial court, two days after Emily's apprehension. According to a statement given by a local mother, she became alarmed when her three-year-old child, who attended the same day care centre as Emily, made a sexual remark implicating Emily's father. Following a 45-minute interview with Emily, conducted by a social worker whose training consisted of a two-day sexual abuse workshop, HRBC officials decided to remove Emily from her father's custody.

But, 2½ weeks later the abuse allegation was dropped, and Emily went home. In recommending that the child



Burke with daughter Emily: 'If people stay silent, we'll keep getting eaten by the system.'

be returned to her father, an unopposed psychologist, Donna Képpelrick, raised concerns about current practices used in assessing child abuse cases. In her report, she questioned the accuracy of a complaint based on a re-

mark between two young children. As well, she said that untrained adults tended to misinterpret signs of possible sexual abuse by not considering children's remarks in their proper context. In their desire to give adults the

right answers, children often told them what they thought they wanted to hear, she added.

The B.C. chapter of VOCAL has focused its light on reducing the broad powers exercised by the human resources ministry. VOCAL officials claim that the 1986 Family and Child Service Act is critically flawed. Under the terms of the act, individuals who report abuse are not required to identify themselves, and persons are presumed guilty during the investigations. In addition, even unfounded complaints remain registered in ministry files for two years, attaching a stigma to many parents. VOCAL officials say that complaints from families elsewhere in Canada underline similar flaws in other provincial child abuse legislation. And parents in other parts of the country have expressed interest in establishing their own chapters of VOCAL.

One parent who has turned to VOCAL describes himself as "a little guy caught in the sexual abuse web." The 45-year-old Surrey, B.C., bus driver,

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who refused to make his name public for fear of further damaging his reputation, voluntarily suspended his visitation rights to his two sons in May, 1984, during an investigation of a sexual abuse charge against him. The complaint, lodged by his former wife and based on remarks made by his seven-year-old son, has never been proven. Indeed, the boy's father "then can be cleared up only if I go through a lengthy and costly court case and put my kids on the stand and cross-examine them."

The problem of separating real cases of child abuse from hollow accusations remains difficult not only for child care workers, but for legislators as well. In April, James Nielsen, then B.C. human resources minister, told the legislature that innocent victims must not be created by the whims of social workers probing sexual abuse complaints. As well, he wanted that those social workers shown to be on a sexual abuse "witch-hunt" would be dealt with "most severely." When Nielsen ordered the creation of a commission to investigate the province's system for handling sexual abuse cases.

For his part, Andrew Arncliffe, the province's newly appointed superintendent of family and child services, who under B.C. government policy cannot comment on specific cases, refused to be interviewed about VOCAL's concerns in a written statement prepared for Nielsen's Arncliffe disclosed. "The paramount consideration in the safety of children," he states. From his own office reflect the breadth of VOCAL's concerns. Figures from the 1983-84 fiscal year indicate that 30 per cent of the 1,614 reports of child abuse turned out to be unfounded. Arncliffe declined to address VOCAL's other concerns about the adequacy of most complaints and the presumption of guilt throughout the investigation.

While stressing that legitimate cases of sexual abuse need serious attention, Burke remains skeptical of what he sees as a moral panic over child abuse. As well, he cautions that if the problem continues to grow, it could result in a possible backlash—a return to adult discipline of children who report being abused. He adds that the need to facilitate unfairly accused is unacceptably high. Even now, he said, his daughter Emily remains scared by the experience. Sharon Lazarre, a Courtenay, B.C., psychologist, who has treated Emily, says that after the experience the child was confused, anxious and depressed. Added Lazarre: "The whole thing was badly managed. I think the child was abused by the system."

—CARRIE-ANN FORTUNE in Vancouver



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A WORLD OF CANADIAN TECHNOLOGY



## New sights for a gadfly

He is the winner of eight major U.S. journalism awards for his investigative reporting, and he is less than pleased by his selection as one of the largest corporations in the United States. For 15 years Canadian-born reporter Mark Dowd has covered spectacular examples of corporate wrongdoing, publishing them in *Mother Jones*, a fiery left-wing magazine based in San Francisco. Among his coups: uncovering a far-reaching scandal inside the giant Ford Motor Co. In 1977 Dowd reported that Ford was knowingly manufacturing its Pinto subsequent cars with faulty fuel tanks that could burst into flames in minor collisions. His findings sparked a congressional inquiry and a recall by Ford of 1.5 million Pintos. But recently Dowd retired from *Mother Jones* and turned to freelancing in wider markets. One of his first projects has been to help in the writing of what he describes as "an adrenergic biography" of former Philippines first lady Imelda Marcos.

Dowd's latest assignments have nar-



Dowd: "Horrificous things happening"

rowed many of his admirers. He has recently turned his attention to writing for such mass-circulation U.S. publications as *U.S.*, a young celebrity bi-weekly, and *360*, a liberal women's magazine. As well, he is writing a movie script for commercial television. It appears to be a dramatic change for a muckraking reporter who still claims the U.S. news media for developing a "hands-off" attitude toward big business. But Dowd described his journalistic departure as an attempt to reach a broader audience with subjects that have a liberal slant. Said the 47-year-old Dowd: "It is easy to write left-wing stuff for radical magazines. But it is a real challenge when you try to do it for something like *Esquire*."

Dowd's celebrated investigations include stories on the dumping of hazardous products in Third World countries by U.S. corporations. He also wrote the corporate history of A.H. Robins Co. of Richmond, Va., the manufacturers of the now-banned Dalkon Shield, a contraceptive device alleged to have caused infertility and death. The *National Magazine* award winner has often resorted to undercover work. While reporting on a nuclear industry conference in 1981, he infiltrated a high-level meeting of nuclear power executives. When he heard the executives boasting to each other that representatives of their companies had infiltrated the anticuclear movement, Dowd said, he suddenly felt uncomfortable in his spying role. Said Dowd, "What's good for the goose is good for the gander."

Born in Toronto, Dowd moved to the United States in 1968. "It was a matter of being born with Canada," he recalled, "and being rebuffed by what was happening in America." He became active in the anti-Vietnam War movement in the 1960s before joining the staff of the fledgling *Mother Jones* in 1978. As a reporter, he found that few other U.S.-based journalists showed interest in investigating big business. "I just decided that somebody somewhere had to take a look at these people and do stories like the *Pinto* and the *Dalkon Shield* story," he said.

He remains critical of many of his journalistic colleagues for largely ignoring big-business wrongdoing. Of 2,000 members of the U.S. Organization of Investigative Reporters and Editors, only six journalists listed the corporate sector as an area of interest. Declared Dowd: "The primary interest of investigative reporting in the United States is crime and fraud—illegal activities. In fact, most of the horrendous things that are happening in the United States are perfectly legal."

—PAUL SABAHA in Toronto

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## Autumn of a patriarch

As mayor of Montreal for 29 of the past 35 years, Jean Drapeau has held office longer than any male leader in a major North American city. By the time the 79-year-old Drapeau steps down in November, he will have submitted seven Canadian prime ministers and some Quebec premiers, and seen eight out of

nine elections. His achievements are big, ending and include overseeing the development of Expo 67, the city's much-praised rapid transit system, the Montreal Expos and the controversial 1976 Summer Olympic Games. Equally well-known is how Montrealers see his onscreen working

habits and sports lifestyle. At the same time, he possesses a rare degree of charisma that over the years has fascinated and charmed everyone from Charles de Gaulle—see here: *not Drapeau* personally, as he never met the president—to bands of students to television host Ed Sullivan, who invited Drapeau to be a guest on his show. In a recent and rare interview with Maclean's Quebec Editor Anthony Wilson-Smith and Montreal bureau correspondent Roger Walden, 30 years' remembered about his career.

**Maclean's:** Do you regret stepping down?

**Drapeau:** I always liked what I was doing, but the decision is out of my hands. The doctors determined that my health would not hold up through another four-year mandate, so there is nothing to regret. I am not looking forward to the end, but since I announced my decision to retire I have only confirmed that my decision is the best one. I can still work 16 to 17 hours a day, but the volume of work I do within that time is no longer what it once was.

**Maclean's:** How do you feel standing on the sidelines during the current mayoral campaign?

**Drapeau:** I do not mind. Well, I do in a way, because I hope the principles I applied to the administration will continue to be applied. For instance, I do not believe that things should turn completely to the right or left. I am convinced to be a member of the right, but I am not a radical. I believe in social justice. But I hope a socialist mind will not govern the city.

**Maclean's:** When you announced your retirement, you referred to the satisfaction your job has given you.

**Drapeau:** It was largely because of the role I played in clearing up the city. That was why I came to city hall in 1964. I have done many things since, but the mission that led me to city hall was four years of work on a judicial crime probe.

**Maclean's:** How long did you imagine you would stay when you first ran for mayor?

**Drapeau:** I did not look upon the municipality as a career. I came to do a job, to clean up the city. I never thought I would stay 22 years. But as the years went on, I concluded that there was still more to be done.

**Maclean's:** Do you ever regret not having run at either the provincial or federal level?

**Drapeau:** I could only regret those things if I were sure that a cabinet job—even prime minister or premier—could have allowed me to do as much as I did, not only for Montreal, but also for Quebec and Canada. What has been done here in the past 35 years has been a service to this city, to the province and

country. I think with time this will increasingly be admitted. If someone still doubts this, I think they will come to agree in the future.

**Maclean's:** You have been compared with the influential late mayor of Chicago, Richard Daley. Do you see any similarities?

**Drapeau:** We were friends. I would not compare my style with his, but there is one thing we have in common: He remained true to himself all the time. He did not change his mind just to please people. When he was cornered of something, he took the responsibility for his decision.

**Maclean's:** What has been your overriding philosophy of governing the city of Montreal?

**Drapeau:** A few years ago, I read [former French president] Georges Pompidou's biography. They reproduced his speeches and interviews, and [I believe] in one, he was asked: Do you sometimes feel alone? He said "No, mainly at the moment when I have to take a decision." Then he added, "It is good it is so, otherwise no one would be responsible." I share that belief.

**Maclean's:** Are you a federalist?

**Drapeau:** I have never hidden that. I think we have no choice. All Canadians must be staunch federalists. Otherwise, there would be 10 different countries here, and it is not proven that anyone in the country would benefit from that. If it is federalism that is too restrictive, that is not good. On the other hand, if it is too loose, that is bad too. Let us be the best we can be together.

**Maclean's:** Do you regret anything you have done over the years, such as the cost of the 1976 Olympics?

**Drapeau:** No, always for the same reason. We cannot regret things we tried. For example, if I buy a lottery ticket at one store, and the winner comes from another store, can I regret that? I could regret some decisions only if I could be sure another decision would have been better. But how can we tell? It is too late to know this.

**Maclean's:** Should Canada host more Olympic Games?

**Drapeau:** Even with all that was said and proved around the world about the [Montreal] Games, it did not prevent Calgary from presenting the Games, and now Toronto wants to do the same. Of course, I must say that the [Calgary] Games will be modest and limited to a certain budget—we will see about that. Even if they go beyond the budget, we must still ask, "Are the Games good for Canada?" I think that there is no doubt they are.

**Maclean's:** What is the secret of your political longevity?

**Drapeau:** The same thing that made Mayor Daley such a success. I have been faithful to myself. I belong to the aver-

age citizen's milieu. I am not a specialist at anything.

**Maclean's:** How do you feel you have been treated over the years by the media?

**Drapeau:** The media, generally, have been fair. Maybe some more than others, but not always willingly so. The dailies do not want to shut down, so to serve they must tell more stories. To do that, they must give the reader not only what he wants to read, but in the way he wants to see it presented.

**Maclean's:** Your friends always remark that one of the least-known things about

you is that you have a great sense of humor.

**Drapeau:** It took years before people realized that I had a sense of humor. I do not see why. I have a collection of 4,000 cartoons of myself from papers and magazines from Canada and around the world. I keep cartoons that are not only of me. When I read newspapers or magazines that have cartoons with a reason to attract me, I keep them. And even when we are working seriously, if something happens out of the ordinary, I take a minute and I laugh. That is relaxing, and then I continue to

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work seriously. That is my vacation. **Maclean's:** When was the last time you actually left Montreal to go away on vacation?

**Dupont:** I have never taken one except for my honeymoon in 1945. I went to a national park in the Quebec City region on that occasion. Of course, I have travelled frequently to many parts of the world on business. If you mean a vacation where I just sit and look at the lake and do nothing, that is not a vacation. I may now really travel, starting with Montreal. Before I go anywhere, I want to be a tourist in Montreal.

**Maclean's:** Can you describe what you are doing in your last days in the mayor's office?

**Dupont:** Very little has changed. I still do all my normal duties, and on top of that, along with the 15,000 letters I receive on the average every year, I have received more than 1,000 letters from across Canada since I announced my retirement. As always, I will answer them all personally, no matter how long it takes. Things will only change the morning I get up and do not come down here. I am not bothered with that. I still have so much to do. The last recipe to prepare for the future is to do what we have to do every day in the present.

**Maclean's:** Would you say the retirement is receiving a federal or provincial appointment?

**Dupont:** I never answer hypothetical questions. I am mayor until November. What will I do after that? I do not even give it one minute of thought. I might say yes to something today and not be in the mood after.

**Maclean's:** Will you ever write your memoirs?

**Dupont:** I do not think I would have enough time to write my full memoirs. I would prefer to write testimonies to specific things. I cannot say that after I have been here this long, I have nothing to say. I have been here one-third of a century. If journalists or journalists later want to write about this period, I might be able to facilitate their job by writing about different subjects I know about.

**Maclean's:** You have had a long and varied career as mayor. What more does anything else, do you hope to be remembered for?

**Dupont:** More than anything else, as I have always said, it is the pride of the city. When I was first elected in 1964, you could not find anyone in Canada or anywhere in the world who would say nice things about Montreal more than Montrealers themselves. Now, Montrealers, even when they make a distinction between their own and another great city, are convinced that Montreal belongs to the whole world. They are proud, and I can only hope that there will be continuing reasons to make them proud.

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## Promises of peace

Since coming to power 18 months ago, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has built a dynamic image by calling for more openness in his nation's activities and by making several new disarmament proposals. But critics charge that Gorbachev's overtures have been limited to public relations exercises

and do not constitute a true change in foreign policy. Senior Politburo member Vitaly J. Vorotnikov, who last year posed an official visit to Canada, responded to questions submitted by Maclean's editors, outlining his government's international and domestic goals. Excerpts.

**On the Soviet Union's image in the West:** Unfortunately, information about our country, our socioeconomic system, domestic and foreign policy, is inadequate, biased and, in an overwhelming majority of cases, deliberately warped.

**On the Soviet standard of living:** The people's well-being has improved noticeably. The economic and social indicators do not suit us, however. There are plans to accelerate and intensify economic development and to restructure the system of government. If we succeed in reaching agreement with Western countries on an end to the arms race, this would make it possible to release funds and production capacities for economic needs.

**On Canadian-Soviet relations:** Our trade and economic relations are developing. But we are seriously worried by the considerable imbalance in trade in Canada's favor. The need is ripe to solve the question of increasing Soviet exports to Canada—and by a high margin. We believe Soviet-Canadian co-operation has good prospects in Arctic and Northern development. This is natural (since) we have similar climates.

**On superpower intervention in Central America:** The Soviet Union stands for peaceful political settlement on the basis of strict respect for the right of people to determine development on their own. It is clear that Washington is the major obstacle to such a settlement. The Reagan administration has openly set the aim of imposing a pro-American regime on Nicaragua, and increases aid to its mercenaries, who perpetrate terror against the civilian of Nicaragua.

**On Sino-Soviet relations:** Regrettably, there was no engagement between us for more than two decades. The situation has begun to change for the better in the past few years. But it would be wrong to deny that distinctions in the approaches to international problems still exist. These differences can be overcome, with each side showing respect for the other's commitments to its friends and allies.

**On the Middle East:** One cannot see prospects of a settlement in the near future. **On nuclear disarmament:** Our proposals do not preclude anybody's interests. We believe that peaceful coexistence and increasing military confrontation meet long-term interests. Let all power play be confined to today's risks.

**On the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars"):** It is far from being only a program for developing and deploying new types of weapons. It is also a means of thinking—political, military and even economic concepts. We demand a ban on space weapons and want to come to terms on this with the Americans. If, however, the West fails to show discretion, our people will find a strength to answer the challenge of Star Wars. The arms race will end when we are out.



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## Canada's unsung genius

**T**he quiet, unassuming old man is a familiar figure in the gracious Ottawa neighbourhood of New Edinburgh. Local children often drop by George Klein's century-old house to peer through his home-made telescope or chat about the mailbox in the garage. But beyond his close circle of neighborhood friends and fellow scientists, few people know that the 82-year-old Klein is one of Canada's most prolific and successful inventors. His expertise is so extensive that in 1976, when Toronto-based Spar Aerospace Ltd. needed to develop an advanced guidance system for a reusable manipulator arm for the U.S. space shuttle project—a system that came to be known as the Canadarm—the firm turned to Klein.

The scientist, who spent four decades in the mechanical engineering division of Ottawa's National Research Council (NRC) before retiring in 1980, has developed a broad range of inven-

*The variety of Klein's projects has prompted one historian to call him one of the nation's most productive inventors*

tions, from wind tunnels to special wheelchairs for quadriplegics. He has designed rugged transport machines for the Allied armed forces as well as delicate devices for measuring the physical qualities of snow. With other engineers and scientists of his generation, Klein showed a passionate commitment to Canadian scientific research and development. The number and variety of his original inventions have led Concordia University science historian Donald Phillips to label him "possibly the most productive inventor in Canada in the 20th century." But the small, white-haired Klein is characteristically modest about his lifetime of achievements. He said recently, "I have always gotten a kick out of problem solving."

Klein, the eldest of four children, was born in 1904 in Hamilton, Ont., where his father operated a successful jewelry business. On the third floor of the building that housed the business was a watch factory equipped with lathes, metal rollers, moulds, furnaces and tools. There, the curious young Klein developed an interest in how ma-

chinery worked. He studied in both technical and academic courses in high school before going on to study mechanical engineering at the University of Toronto in 1925. After graduating four years later, he was invited by his former professor, J.H. Parkin, to join the fledgling National Research

Council laboratories in Ottawa.

The NRC had been established in 1916 to co-ordinate and promote scientific and industrial research in Canada. During the early years of the federally funded council, NRC members lobbied the government for a research facility, arguing that Canadian industry lacked the proper capacity to make the best use of the country's research scientists and engineers. Responding to the scientists' concern, the federal government began providing it with money for new laboratories in the late 1930s. When Klein went to work for the NRC in 1939,

he was, according to historian Phillips, "one of an intellectual elite that had a strong romantic ideal of the duty of the privileged, highly trained Canadian researcher—a duty to put one's talents to the service of the country."

Klein's first years at the original NRC laboratories on Ottawa's John Street were a time of remarkable creativity. First, he played an important role in designing and constructing a wind tunnel to be used primarily in the dramatically expanding field of aeronautical technology. His experi-

ence in developing the wind tunnel was followed by research into "snow machines," the study of physical properties of snow.

Klein used his findings on snow mechanics in developing efficient plastic-coated aircraft skin, a valuable development for Canada's post-war aircraft industry. When the Second World War broke out, Klein served on an allied nations scientific committee that developed the Weibel, a tracked all-terrain vehicle suitable for snow and ice as well as swampy terrain. Following the war, Klein produced sophisticated

instruments for measuring the properties of snow.

The NRC and Klein played a key, although often top secret, role in the Canadian and Allied war effort. When the guns guarding the Canadian coastline were shifted to new positions in 1939, Klein was called in to design new guns—the part of the gunner that lines it up with the barrel. He completed that project in one night in a Halifax hotel room using a mock-up of the guns made of cardboard and pins.

Other work with artillery included designing the safety mechanism for

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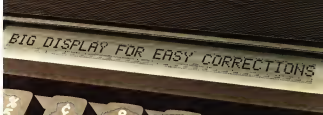
the proximity fuse, a device that emitted radio waves from an antiaircraft shell, enabling the shell to detonate efficiently when it came within close range of its target. The highly classified research on that project required frequent travel to the United States. Klein received special clearance at U.S. customs ports. At Buffalo, N.Y., he recalled, he used a coded phrase to alert immigration officials: "I forgot to bring my skates."

Longtime colleague Jack Temple, an aeronautical engineer, recalls that the cheerful, hardworking Klein was "never defeated by any design problem," and bore the "an expert at anything he started." Above all, Temple recalled, Klein "enjoyed a secret." Toward the end of the war, Klein headed a team that designed the star (Zeno Heavy Experimental Plan) at Chalk River, Ont., the first atomic reactor outside the United States. To design the reactor's protective graphite block container, Klein seized on an idea from the arrangement of a set of wooden blocks that he had made for his son years before.

Klein continued to be prolific after the war, applying his criteria of "simplicity and reliability" to whatever he did. In the early 1960s he invented the Storable Solid Rocketable Launcher (SSRL). Originally a means of guiding Albat aircraft to bombing targets, the retractable SSRL antenna was subsequently used in space on Canada's first satellite, the Alouette, and is now part of standard satellite technology. In the mid-1960s Klein was involved in the design and construction of a new kind of wheelchair for disabled war veterans. In the early 1960s he built facilities in his laboratory for improving the efficient use of gears in aircraft and ship engines—research that would eventually lead to his work on the Canadarm during the late 1970s.

Although he is now frail and suffers from poor eyesight, Klein continues to lead a busy life. Said Florence, his wife of 46 years: "We are just ordinary people who really didn't do anything special." But others, including historian Philippe, claim that Klein has made an important, although unfairly overlooked, contribution to Canadian scientific technology. Said Philippe: "He was one of a band of brothers who laid the foundations of a research community in science and engineering." For his part, Klein insisted that he was just one of many successful scientists. He died of a heart attack in his short-lived early years at the SRC. "We were young and full of beans. It was wonderful to have been at the lab because it was fun. Research fun."

—MORTON MINTZ in Ottawa



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## From rebel to real estate

resident's groups. But, he added, "we generally like them." He added, "The climate seems more favorable to development than to resident protest." He said, based on Jeffery's present vantage point, that climate is not favorable enough for the city's retail and service developers. "Frankly," he said, "I don't believe that the planners leave enough to the private sector. They muddy the waters more than I find to be appropriate." Jeffery is now critical of both the city's planning department and of his successors on city council. "As far as I can tell," he said, "the city is run by junior planners who write reports that are read by junior assistants. Council members get their hands on

Still, there is one issue that would remove Karl Jaffray's old reformer's seal any attempt to restore the *Spadina* expressing respect. Jaffray and his allies—David Crombie and John Sewell, both of whom went on to become mayors of Toronto—successfully campaigned to stop that north-south artery during the early 1970s. Echoing his earlier stance, Jaffray declared, "I'm not sure it would tempt me to run for office, but I would be out there raising money and saying that would be a really dumb thing to do."

—ASSOCIATION in Time

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## Chernobyl's bitter harvest

It is a potentially fatal blow to a culture that has survived in Scandinavia for 2,000 years. Last month Laplanders in Norway and Sweden began their traditional fall slaughter of reindeer herds. The breeding and culling of reindeer is an integral part of Lapp culture and a lucrative business for thousands of Lapps who own domesticated herds. But, this year the harsh conditions will face a new and terrible danger. The reindeer's southern range country has been contaminated by radioactive fallout from last spring's explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine, 1,900 km away.

The fallout was carried by winds across central Scandinavia, where it fell in rain or as the lichen which serves as the staple of the reindeer diet. As a result, radioactivity levels in reindeer meat have soared to as much as 80 times the legal limit. Both Swedish and Norwegian authorities reacted by declaring the meat from reindeer in the badly affected regions to be unfit for human consumption. That ruling

forced the destruction of one-quarter of this year's production. So central is the reindeer to the economy and culture of the Lapps—or Samis, as they prefer to be called—that many now say that their distinct way of life may come to an end. Sids Torgersdottir, a researcher with Norway's Directorate

***Fallout from the Chernobyl accident has rained over Scandinavia, threatening the Lapps' vital reindeer herds***

for Nature Management. "The situation is a cultural catastrophe."

For many Sami, reindeer breeding has proved a lucrative cash business. Lapp-scale operations can earn more than \$100,000 a year and can afford to track their herds in helicopters. Although the Norwegian government has promised to compensate the Lapps for

lost revenues for this year, radioactivity levels in the lichen are estimated to remain high for up to 30 years. As well, Norwegians in the affected region have been warned against eating their traditional foods, fish caught in rivers and lakes where radioactivity collects, and wild berries and mushrooms.

Norwegian authorities have been instantiating extensively the effects of the radiation that fell in the Dovrefjell, Hardangre and Jostedalensis mountain ranges in the days following the Chernobyl accident. While preliminary reports from the Norwegian ministry of health issued in June suggested that meat, milk, vegetables and soils remain safe, environmentalists did find unprecedented high amounts of cesium 137—a radioactive element—in sheep, fish and reindeer.

The Norwegian government permits the sale of meat with a level of 600 Becquerels per kilo (a Becquerel is a measurement of radioactive contamination). But some reindeer meat has registered as high as 92,000 Becquerels. By comparison, reindeer tested in northern Norway during the 1980s to determine the extent of radionuclide poisoning, following Soviet aboveground nuclear weapons testing, then taking place in the Arctic, found a maximum level of 2,000 Becquerels per kilo.

The Swedish government immedi-

ately reacted to the post-Chernobyl findings by banning further sales of reindeer meat and issuing public warnings to avoid fish and berries. But the Norwegian government delayed action while its scientists debated the merits of the findings. That delay caused confusion among Norwegians living in the affected areas. Sids Dag Mathisen, a student from Trondheim in central Norway, "Everybody panicked because there was no solid information. Even now, many people will not eat salads or vegetables."

The Norwegian government has admitted that it was unprepared to deal with the disaster. Unlike Sweden, Norway has no domestic nuclear industry and has few trained scientists or special institutions to conduct a nuclear-related investigation. In fact, Norwegian researchers have drawn upon the methods used by Canadian scientists who studied radiation levels in caribou during the mid-1960s, when there was widespread concern about fallout from aboveground nuclear tests.

At the same time, the Norwegian scientific community remains divided over the long-term effects of the radioactive lichen. Sids Arne Arnesen, the head of Norway's office of reindeer husbandry in the ministry of agriculture: "We are working frantically to find out more, but only time will pro-



Lapp husbandry: a new and invisible danger to an ancient way of life

vide us with answers." Still, researchers say that the contaminated range lands will remain hazardous for many years. The radioactive cesium 137 has a half-life—the period a radioactive element takes to decay to half its strength—of three decades.

To avoid starvation among their herds because of overpopulation, the Sami have decided to carry out the traditional fall slaughter. But disposal of the carcasses has also sparked de-

bate. One Swedish section has been to sell the tainted meat to elk farmers. But some Norwegians have forcefully suggested that the meat should be sold to the Soviets, who are large consumers of reindeer flesh. Sids Arnesen: "The Soviets say we are being hysterical about radioactivity. So the sensible thing would be for them to buy the meat."

—BRUCE WALLACE in Oslo

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## AN AMERICAN VIEW

# Why sizzle is tastier than steak

By Fred Bruning

**T**he world was going along in more or less tolerant fashion until 1980, when Calvin Klein decided he wanted to increase the sale of tight blue jeans to the young people of America. Now it is well known that America's youth will buy almost anything so long as it promises to differentiate consciousness or incite the libido, and since Klein could not offer a line of designer ballcapigans without risking grave consequences, he had little choice but to traffic in sex.

Amazingly, he kind of the nation's reigning nymphette and, for advertising purposes, coaxed her into a pair of jeans so narrowly tailored that poor Brooke Shields must have heard her corset squeak for mercy. "Do you want to know what comes between me and my Calvin?" she asked a disbelieving television audience more accustomed to little old ladies selling decaffeinated coffee. Before anyone could say a word, Ms. Shields divulged her secret: "Nothing."

In the old days people regarded jeans as tough and versatile duds that could be worn while roping a steer, chasing motor oil or, when we were fortunate enough to be fighting a war against a primitive Third World nation, marching to Washington and advising the President that he was a louse. Times they were a-changin', though, and jeans assumed a new and far more vital purpose. That is, they became the means by which young women alerted young men, and vice versa, that no matter what the situation craves might be interpreted as saying, there was a considerable difference in respective attitudes. Look, the jeans meant to say, look here and look there and consider all the really fun possibilities.

Kids, being clever in such ways, seemed to absorb the message immediately, but Klein and his photographer, Bruce Weber, were taking no chances. They kept producing ad after ad until the material at last started landing: teenage virgins shows two young males and one female lying on a bed. The males, wearing dark clothes, are on top of one another. The female, naked, is between them. Together, the models look for all the world like an undergraduate dance team doing the fade of a number called *Leftover Chicken on the Fly*. Accompanying this profound vi-

sual statement were the words "Calvin Klein Report."

Having struck so soundly on a good idea, Klein found himself imitated by other manufacturers who wanted their fair share of the adolescent market. A magazine ad for Guess clothing reveals a remarkably little of tender years, sizzling in a subtle pen-milking vulgarity here, you see—as though evoking the return of Dutch Cassidy or the Sandunes Kid or, perhaps, the return of Butch and Sandunes both. In another photo, our heroine is lying down and a male hand is shown stroking her buttocks on midday's denim shirt. Pearly cleavage is exposed. The blonde gazed toward her navel with a look of dreamy expectation. Need we Guess what happens next?

There is not much mystery why ads are sizzling. We have managed to numb ourselves to just about anything short of nuclear attack, and the children, in-

***We have numbed ourselves to anything short of nuclear attack, and children are in no mood for contemplative matter***

tollects melted by Madonna music videos, are in no mood for contemplative viewing matter. You think it's easy holding their attention, talk to any high school senior the other way. In New York media buying on his desk and perfering an impromptu tap dance when it seemed his business math students were considering to nukeology. "Ads are sensibly explicit now because," explains the copywriter and graphic designer Milton Glaser in a magazine interview. "Upon how sensibility has been dulled to the point that ordinary ads now look like interludes on the *Playboy* Channel, the interview did me relief."

Indeed, most of the damage done by the hankies of blue jeans is not to the circulatory systems of their clientele or even to the teenage notion of sexual behavior, whatever that may entail. Separated by the sort of insane material pushed by Klein and company—and, to be sure, by the makers of beer, softs, cologne and men's hair pomade too—is nothing less than the capacity of our kids to acquire and use information, in short, to read and think.

Oh, true, anyone who depends for a livelihood on the sexual word is bound, every so often, to deliver stirring sermons on the necessity of reading in a democratic society, but, personal finances aside, isn't a little twelfth-century in order? It seemed so, at least to the intellectual elite in New England who quit her job when it became clear that students listed an interest in books. Boys and girls wanted only to be left alone in the stacks, there to study, as they deemed most appropriate, the addresses of recondite books. "It was," says the former librarian, "just unbelievable."

And yet it really is not unbelievable at all that Americans, young and old, find the printed word tedious. Television, that wordless hero, has got to it the many of the imagination's day-dream or shape in advertising and programming whose quick visual hits chase the intelligence into liberation. On the tube, content is slave to color and form. Air has more weight than TV's standard editorial matter. Most of the advertising registers each less.

Even at the once-revered CBS, the situation is alarming. Debate over the question of Ray versus Substancs has plagued the network of Edward R. Murrow and Walter Cronkite into corporate warfare. Having no long set the industry standard for coolness, CBS News is being pressured by the entertainment side and, according to story, entertainment has the advantage. CBS commentator Bill Moyers complained recently that the show's live performance suddenly had to compete with someone about three-legged sheep—"and the three-legged sheep won."

In a book called *Amazing Obscure* by Derek P. Hargrave in the Age of Shallow, critic Niall Ferguson laments the nation's "descent into a vast triviality" and says television, for all its astounding technology, has performed minimal public service. "Its form encodes the content," Postman says. "Animal oddities and teenage romps in denim bottoms, then, may be entirely appropriate media images for the 1980s. Still, the pre-eminent agents of anti-think—people such as Klein and Weber and the rest of the mag set crowd—must be held accountable. When we dress for that final slide toward triviality, let's make certain our classic flap like Old Glory and are not exclusively from polyester."

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



# The return of a divided House

In an ordinary circumstance, the days leading up to the resumption of Parliament are a period of political consolidation. In high season, the prevailing party drafts the final version of the preliminary speech from the throne, while the loyal opposition prepares to mount its ritual counterattack. With the attention of Canadians rivetted on the House of Commons, party unity is paramount—and internal divisions are discreetly hidden from public view. But this week, as Mr. Turner returns to Ottawa for the second session of the 33rd Parliament, the nation's political circumstances surround anything but ordinary.

Despite its vast majority, the Conservative government was so consumed by the party's prospects in two scheduled by-elections that it whisked Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on a 2,000-km campaign trip from Alberta to Quebec. Appearing at a rally for the Tory candidate in Edmundston, the Prime Minister was joined and harried by an angry throng of striking union workers who demanded jobs and abolished derisory wages. Calling his confrontation "more fun than an Irish wake," the Prime Minister told the protesters: "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. I've fought bigger and better people than you, and I'll do it again." Observers later called it the most hostile reception Mulroney has ever received.

For their part, the opposition Liberals ended their three-month summer holiday on the verge of an internecine war. The explosive issue: John Turner's lead-

ership, defended by many party faithful but under constant attack by influential Liberal Senator Keith Davey and others, who have voiced doubts that Turner can win the next election. Said an unrepentant Davey in an interview

earlier this week in Parliament's West Block for what party officials called a shadowbox with Davey. For days the issue known as the Baskerville—for his ability to produce election victories for former prime ministers Lester Pearson and Pierre Trudeau—had dominated news headlines and kept his colleagues by noose on Turner's shortcomings.

In response, Turner supporters accused Davey of political treason and blamed him for the party's decline in recent poll standings. A Gallup survey released last week put Liberals and Conservatives in a virtual tie, backed respectively by 38 and 35 per cent of Canadians. (The New Democrats were at 26 per cent.) Said Liberal party presi-



Mulroney campaigning last week in Quebec: "more fun than an Irish wake"

with Mulroney's Ottawa staff correspondent Hilary Macdonald. "I think Jean Chrétien would be an excellent leader of the Liberal party."

The backstage Liberal drama threatened to overshadow this week's main political event—the first parliamentary election of a Conservative Speaker and the Oct. 3 unveiling of the throne speech,

and Jean Chagnon. "It is not because of Mr. Turner that the Liberal party is lost points. It's mostly because of the revolutions of Senator Davey, which have cast doubt on the ability of the party," said Davey, preparing for his season confrontation, told Mulroney's that some Liberals "take themselves too seriously. If the party is so fragile that



Turner (left) and opposition House Leader Herb Gray. Davis (below) questions

someone is willing for suggesting that ultimate loyalty is to the party and not the leader, then, boy, it's later than we think in the Liberal party."

Davey's open challenges, combined with a mounting party lead over constitutional reform and the sudden drop in opinion polls, intensified Turner's woes as he approached a crucial vote on his leadership at a Liberal convention Nov. 27-30 in Ottawa. Although Davey supported Turner over Quebec's Chrétien in the party's 1984 leadership race, he declined last week to say whether he would endorse Turner in November. And while praising the leader for his integrity and commitment, Davey added, "Maybe these things of the times are not enough."

Meanwhile, the man to succeed Speaker John Borden, who resigned last month, forced all parties to return to Parliament on Sept. 30 a day ahead of schedule. Traditionally, the Prime Minister simply appoints the Speaker in consultation with opposition leaders. But under Commons rules adopted last year, Speakers will now be

elected by all MPs in a secret ballot. By week's end, four Conservatives were rated serious contenders to replace Borden—Marcel Desrosiers (New Brunswick), Doug Lewis (Saskatchewan), Steve Paquin (Ontario) and Elaine Thacker (Alberta). One dark-horse possibility: former fisheries minister John Fraser. But to the surprise of many MPs, none would-be Speakers were actively campaigning for the job by telephone, mail and in person. Declared veteran Liberal MP Robert Kaplan: "It's unhealthy for candidates to campaign, because they might be tempted to make promises that could undermine their impartiality."

The logical successor seemed to be Davis, Borden's deputy and the only serious candidate who is fluently bilingual. But Davis's diverse vision appeared shaky, in part because of lobbying by Tory Lewis, who told Mulroney: "Right now I can assure you I have support in the Liberal and NDP parties. I don't know whether any of the other candidates can tell you that." Added Nelson Ellis, the NDP's new House leader: "Quite

peaceful in changes. Three years are expected to dominate the speech free trade, the reform and the attempt to bring Quebec into the Constitution—all issues the Conservatives intend to highlight in the months ahead. Other major initiatives expected to be announced include a greater role for provinces in administering national economic development programs and new programs to combat child and drug abuse.

For the constitutional question last week remained as troubling as the skirmish over Turner's leadership. At the centre of the dispute is the role of Quebec within Confederation. The party's Quebec wing has already indicated—in last Turner's proposal aimed at persuading Quebec to embrace the five-year-old constitutional accord. But according to sources close to Trudeau, the former prime minister before the Quebec saga's resolution is misguided because it would treat Quebec as a distinct society. That, Trudeau has argued, would effectively turn Quebec into a ghetto and play into the hands of separatists. Said Davis: "That is the nub of the issue. Is Quebec going to be a French province in Canada or is it going to be a province like the others in a bilingual Canada?"

The Conservative government has yet to comment on the Liberal proposals. Senator Lowell Murray, Mulroney's federal-provincial relations minister, and his Quebec counterpart, Ed Reid, said,



JOHN DAVIS

met last week for almost three hours in Ottawa to discuss Quebec's conditions for signing the Constitution. They include everything from a veto on future amendments to greater control over immigration. Murray accepted Quebec's demands in principle, but he refused to say whether he wholeheartedly accepted them. He plans to monitor René Lévesque's talks with the other nine provinces and decide by December whether there is enough agreement among the players to begin formal negotiations.

Meanwhile, Kijane and Quebec air Lucie Pépin, who chairs a liberal caucus committee on the Constitution, are expected to meet Trudeau. Turner's dilemma is complicated by the fact that his Quebec lieutenant, Raymond Giguère, is a key architect of the proposals, and some party officials are worried that he may resign if his leadership is seriously attacked. As for Davy, he will have several opportunities this month to accelerate the debate as Turner and the Constitution, as he promotes his just-published memoir, *The Brethren: A Passion for Politics*. Although opponents of the November constitution have refused him a stall to sell the book, it has become an instant best-seller, with 42,000 copies sold by week's end.

For their part, Conservative strategists were focusing attention on the Sept. 29 federal by-elections, the first since the Tories came to power in September, 1984. In Pontiac riding, where Mulroney appeared Thursday night, a one-sided Tory majority was threatened by NDP candidate Lou Dand. Said the Prime Minister in a partisan speech to party workers in a high school gymnasium in an Edmonton suburb: "If Western Canada is hurting, all of Canada is hurting, and this government will help make it right again." Then Mulroney flew out to spend Friday evening in Saint-Maurice riding, the seat vacated by Chretien.

Since Tories said that Mulroney's hasty decision to campaign was motivated by calculation—a visit to Canada last week by French President Jacques Chirac—was by last-minute fears that the Tories would be badly hit in the ridings. But other observers insist that Mulroney, although expected to lose in Saint-Maurice, did not want the return to Parliament—and the excitement surrounding the throne speech—savored by an open loss in Pontiac. After Mulroney's personal appearance, a defeat in that Tory stronghold would be a setback for the disabused effort to increase public confidence in the government.

—PAUL GREGGILL with ILLARY MCKENDEY in Ottawa

## Tough talk from a friend

Since the creation of the United Nations in 1945, Canada has been one of its most consistent defenders and the fourth-largest financial contributor to its various agencies. But last week External Affairs Minister Joe Clark warned that financial waste and political impotence had seriously eroded respect for the 150-member organization. In a highly verbal speech to the General Assembly, Clark



Clark emphasizing the UN General Assembly: little progress and endless delays

said that the UN most change or risk becoming irrelevant. "This was to be a forum in which difficult decisions were taken," he said. "It has become a means to avoid them. When there is crisis, we have endless debate. When there is a need for hard compromise, we draft resolutions which defy agreement."

Clark's blunt statement came as Canada and other nations struggled to avert an impending financial crisis at the UN. Complaining of mismanagement and anti-American bias, the United States has threatened to cut its \$290-million contribution—a quarter of the UN budget—to as little as \$84 million this year. More than a dozen countries are in arrears on their dues, and the organization is facing an operating shortfall of \$80 million in the months ahead. To arrest the fiscal anarchy, an 18-member UN committee has recommended a 15-per-cent reduction in the organization's 17,000-member staff and other major budget cuts. Canada, Clark said, would have preferred even tougher measures. But he

acknowledged that the committee's report represented an "unusual consensus" and urged its rapid implementation.

Indeed, Canadian ambassador to the UN Stephen Lewis is expected to take a leading role in lobbying UN members to adopt the report. As well, Clark said that Canada would make a one-time cash contribution to help with the shortfall. Ottawa provided three per

cent of the UN budget this year—about \$25 million. Meanwhile, a second UN report has recommended cuts as deep as 15 per cent in the organization's \$950-million budget. The internal document—in part authored by Canadian Maurice Strong, a UN undersecretary general—calls for sharp staff cuts and the dismantling of such UN organizations as the World Food Council.

In his 175-paragraph speech, Clark said that he had seen little progress since he last spoke to the General Assembly a year ago. Said the minister: "I have not detected much decline in the amount of rhetoric, nor much increase in pragmatism or consensus-building. Instead, we have pushed the institution closer to the brink of financial bankruptcy." Although Clark stressed that Canada remained dedicated to "the organization we built to bring the world together," these hard words from an avowed foe of one of the UN's foremost friends underscored the need for prompt action.

—NARCIS GILL in Toronto

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# Caught in a vortex of political rumor

Like ancient priests reading horoscopes, pundits in New Brunswick kept last week at the news that Hugh Segal had been sighted in Fredericton. Segal is a prominent member of Ontario's Conservative Reform Party, the Big Blue Machine. And since the election of Norman Atkins in the Senate last July, he has been heading Camp Associates, the Toronto-based advertising agency that directs Tory election campaigns across the country. With political rumor running rampant in the province, Segal's arrival was taken as the latest omen that Premier Richard Hatfield was about to call a full election.

That pattern—going to the people every fourth autumn—has kept Hatfield in power for 16 years, the longest uninterrupted reign of any current provincial premier. But it was more than tradition and Segal's visit that persuaded many voters as elections will be imminent. Among the other recent omen activity by road repair crews, Hatfield's speculation about a new, job-creating nuclear development project at Point Lepreau and an increase in the province's credit rating by the New York-based Moody's Investors Service. "New Brunswickers are looking for an election," said Tory MLA Roland McGow, a former cabinet minister to break with the pattern, he added, would be an admission of defeat.

Still, both inside and outside the party, many say they remain convinced that next spring would be a better time to go to the polls. "Why go now?" asks Linda Dyer, a Fredericton politician. "Hatfield only has to talk to anyone on the street to know the situation." The delay, they argue, would give voters more time to forget Hatfield's unenviable string of public and private embarrassments, including a trial as a marijuana possession charge (he was acquitted), allegations of gaming connexions to university students and three disastrous election losses. The government would also gain time to proclaim its achievements, and Liberal Leader Frank McKenna, 38, is only his first term in the New Brunswick legislature, would have more opportunities to establish.

Certainly, 53-year-old Hatfield is under no immediate pressure to seek an election with his term ending in late October 1987, and he holds a comfortable majority—37 seats in the Liberal 40 and the New Democratic Party's

20. But Fred Blair, executive director of the province's Tory party, said "I am proceeding under the assumption that we are going to have an election. But there is only one source for that information—the premier—and he does not discuss his options or his thinking or his attitudes with anybody."



Nuclear, public and private embarrassments

The election date was not the only subject of speculation last week. Hatfield's recurring bouts of laryngitis have sparked rumors that ill health may force him to resign at the Tories' annual general meeting, scheduled for Fredericton from Nov. 7-9. Some disaffected Tories who unsuccessfully tried to oust Hatfield at last year's

general meeting said that possibility almost certainly. Said retired Marston businessman Eric Bagny: "If he would resign, that would be the best thing. Party fortunes would unquestionably be better without him. People aren't anti-Conservative or anti-government, they're anti-Hatfield."

But executive director Blair dismissed the resignation talk and declared, "Most people are assuming that Premier Hatfield will lead us in the next election, and that's not a question." As for Hatfield's health, Blair added: "As far as I know, the state of his health is just fine. This problem with his throat occurs from time to time, but I assume it has something to do with numerous speaking engagements."

Other observers have remarked on Hatfield's behavior at public meetings. During a hearing as a broadcast licensee in Saint John last month, he spoke for 25 minutes but was, according to witnesses, often rambling and unrelatable. Said one who watched his performance: "Richard didn't really seem able to grasp questions posed by the panel."

Meanwhile, although his national profile has greatly diminished, Hatfield has continued the province's tradition of events ranging from country fairs to formal dinners for visiting dignitaries. At week's end, he turned up at a Tory fundraising convention in rural Sussex.

In reference to another New Brunswick premier—John McNair—Hatfield's friend Dulton Camp once wrote, "When one is power less their touch, their facility in determining the political climate, the tragedy is always that they are the last to leave it is gone." But even his harshest critics are unwilling to say that Hatfield, after 25 years in the legislature and 16 as premier, has reached that point. In fact, supporters and opponents agree that the premier is a wily politician of previous eras. Concluded one Tory devotee: "Maybe that's why he's keeping us all guessing—we can't plan anything for the annual meeting."

—KATHRYN BARLEY in Fredericton

# Gambling for a mandate

For weeks British Columbia Premier William Vander Zalm had carefully danced around the question: when would he call a rumored provincial election? But last week, as Vander Zalm held a three-hour strategy meeting with his Social Credit cabinet in Victoria, the rumor was finally confirmed—the election would be held on Oct. 22. Emerging from the meeting, Vander Zalm was informed by reporters that the vote would fall on the same date as the 25th game of baseball's World Series. "Ah-hahh," said the premier, then turned as if to race back and tell his cabinet of the difficulty. But hours later Vander Zalm was all seriousness as he formally announced his decision to face the electorate. And the millions of voters, who re-elected William Bennett as Social Credit leader on July 30 "It's time to ask the people to make their choice."

In deciding to go to the voters just 11 weeks after becoming premier, Vander Zalm was gambling on a wave of personal popularity—as well as the upsurge from Vancouver's successful world's fair, Expo 86 (page 36). His upbeat style has given the Socials a boost in the polls after months of trailing the



Vander Zalm, style and Expo's upsurge

opposition New Democratic Party, and the Socials will make heavy use of their leader's magnetic personality in the 28-day campaign. But Vander

Zalm, 52, "Style to me is very important. If it's good style, we ought to have it in spades."

In contrast, the 50C, under leader Robert Skelly, planned to run an unannounced campaign focused on proposals for reviving the province's ailing economy. Vander Zalm, said Skelly, is all style, no substance. Skelly, 43, told a delighted crowd of 50C supporters in Burnaby, B.C., "Whenever you ask [Vander Zalm] a question, he says, 'Well, I'm prepared to look into the possibility of studying the advisability of examining the feasibility of reviewing the possibility of doing just what you asked—which by the way is fantastic.'"

Both leaders were quick to get their campaigns in gear. On Vancouver Island, Vander Zalm announced that the government would build a long-awaited new highway from Nanaimo to Kelsey Bay. Then he travelled in western Kootenay, 400 km northwest of Vancouver, to spend a day with the Tsawwassen Indian band to get, he said, "the feel for real native Indian living." For his part, Skelly—who appeared nervous and tongue-tied when he met reporters minutes after the election call—recovered later in the day, challenging Vander Zalm to debate him on television. "Why should I?" the Social leader replied, "if instead I could be out meeting the people?"

In fact, most analysts say that it will be difficult for Skelly's New Democrats to oust the Socials, who lead by wide margins in recent opinion polls. Electoral redistribution has given Vander Zalm an additional boost. Implemented by the Bennett government in February, 1985, it added 12 seats to the 55-seat legislature and created more dual-member ridings—many of them in areas that have traditionally voted Social. (Standings in the legislature at dissolution: Social 29, NDP 26, Conservative 1, with three vacancies.)

But the premier must still persuade voters that he can deal with the province's daunting economic problems. The B.C. economy, which grew by 4.1 per cent this year, is expected to slow to 2.1 per cent growth in 1987. Unemployment stands at 12.2 per cent—2.6 points above the national average—and the figure may now after Expo closes on Oct. 13. As well, the province's lumber industry faces a potential blow on Oct. 9 when the U.S. International Trade Administration is scheduled to rule on a case that could lead to stiff duties on Canadian softwood lumber exports. Consolidated veteran Social journalist Walter Davidson: "The party that thinks this will be an easy election is the party that will lose."

—JANE O'BRIEN with GUYAN LACROIX in Vancouver

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Former Barry Coulmore (left), P.E.I. resource official Alan Robinson (right)

## A harvest of concern

The potatoes of Prince Edward Island, its residents like to boast, rank with the world's best. They grow in rich soils, irrigated by water that was high marks for purity. In fact, the province's entire water supply comes from ground wells. Now those available standards may be at risk. At least 24 island wells contain measurable amounts of aldicarb, an insecticide used by potato farmers. And according to a pilot report by a Wisconsin-based epidemiologist released last week, even traces of aldicarb may cause changes in the body's immune system. Says Dr. Michael Pike, the report's principal author: "We are particularly concerned because any environmental agent that may be changing people's immune system is best to be avoided."

During testing of 168 wells located near aldicarb-treated potato fields, environmental officials found water containing one to six parts per billion (ppb) of the chemical. Until Pike's disclosures, to be published in the December issue of *Environmental Research*, an academic journal, any level under 10 ppb was considered safe by Canadian and American health officials. Now the province has advised residents to stop drinking water from the 24 wells. Islanders who live in an area where the chemical is used are being encouraged to test their supply. Only 7,000 acres, about 10 per cent of the land devoted to potatoes, were treated with aldicarb this year, but, says Barry Coulmore, chief of the Island's water resources department:

"We're not taking chances."

Pike's one-year study of 50 Wisconsin women showed that those who drank water with low levels of aldicarb had a "significant increase in T8 lymphocytes compared to women whose drinking water did not contain the chemical." (The T8 lymphocyte is a white blood cell that helps regulate the body's immune system.) A separate study last year by the University of Wisconsin found that mice fed aldicarb—manufactured by Union Carbide under the name Temik—developed immune-system dysfunction. The state's health division has now said that people should not drink water containing more than one ppb of aldicarb.

On Prince Edward Island, where the insecticide has been in use for almost a decade, the revelations have sparked debate about an safety. Farmers who have used Temik say that one springtime soil application is effective against potato beetles, aphids and other pests. And Denis Reid, a Charlottetown-based Agriculture Canada scientist, says that the Temik scare has been exaggerated. Reid Reid, "There is cause for concern, but not for panic." Added Barry Coulmore, a potato farmer from Brookley Beach: "We've been led to believe by federal agencies that Temik is safe. If there are doubts, then it should be tested more. It's very effective, but we would reconsider using it if it is proven dangerous to people and our environment."

—BARBARA MCKENDRICK in Charlottetown

## Tighter rules on conflicts

When David Peterson was sworn in as Ontario's first Liberal premier in four decades in June, 1990, enforcing conflict-of-interest guidelines for his own cabinet was a low priority. Since then, Peterson admits, he has regretted not paying more attention. This summer, two key ministers were forced to resign over conflict-of-interest allegations. Then, last month an all-party committee of the Ontario legislature concluded that one minister, former management board chairman Oliver Copley, "exercised poor judgment" by failing to ensure that her husband complied with conflict regulations when he sought a lucrative government contract for a business client. And last week a separate committee ruled that former northern affairs and senior minister René Fontaine had committed three major violations of conflict rules. His error: failing to disclose holdings in resource companies with Ontario interests. Two days later, a special report revealed that, in fact, more than half of Peterson's 25-member cabinet had technically violated conflict rules—although none had benefited financially.

The long-awaited report by former business journalist John Baskin and recommended legislation to replace the current guidelines introduced by then-Conservative premier William Davis in 1972. Under the Davis requirements, a minister must either relinquish shares in companies that do business with the government or place them in a blind trust. And the system would allow ministers to make full public disclosure of their assets—under the scrutiny of a commission of confidence—or place the assets in a new, stricter form of blind trust. But Reid said that he saw no reason why ministers should not keep and monitor their holdings—as long as they did not administer them.

Both provincial opposition parties reacted sharply to the report. New Democratic Party Leader Bob Rae said that the Liberals had shown "a rather startling level of neglect" of the conflict guidelines. And Conservative leader Larry Grossman promised to study the report to determine whether more liberal standards should be enacted. Downplaying the criticism, Peterson said Reid's report might act as a blueprint for a new code. But he still faced a difficult decision: whether to nominate the members whose actions precipitated the findings. □



Pushing missiles on roads to West German border: signs that the 'ice of the negotiating stalemate could break'

## WORLD

# Toward an arms deal

**A**ll week long the arms-control momentum grew in Stockholm, negotiators from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact reached an agreement intended to prevent surprise attacks by either side, the first major security accord since 1975. In separate talks in Geneva, U.S. and Soviet delegates gathered around a long rectangular table at the Soviet mission, where they were making progress toward reducing the number of short-range nuclear warheads in Europe. And in New York, U.S. President Ronald Reagan told the United Nations General Assembly that there were signs that the "ice of the negotiating stalemate could break." But for all that, neither as zero-control break-through nor the superpower summit where it would be signed and celebrated were certain at week's end. The main reason could be summed up in one word: Danföhl.

Since the Soviets arrested U.S. journalist Nicholas Danföhl on Aug. 30 and charged him with espionage, his case has become the chief stumbling block to improved U.S.-Soviet relations. Last week U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Nikolai Gerasimov met three times in New York to seek a mutually face-saving formula to free Danföhl, a 51-year-old correspondent for the weekly newsweekly *U.S. News and World Report*. U.S. officials cautioned against expecting as imminent solution. But the two sides were reportedly trying to strike a deal by Sept. 30, when Shultz's deadline (page 38) was scheduled to fly to Geneva for three days of talks with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Soviet Affairs Minister Joe Clark. Soviet officials acknowledged the high stakes of the Danföhl affair—including a summit between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "We have thus read the summit," said Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov. "We must

remove the bumps, maybe one by one."

Still, the broad outlines of a U.S. proposal to resolve these bumps had begun to emerge. According to U.S. officials, the Soviets first would let Danföhl go home. Then, Moscow would recognize unspecified Soviet interests for Gennady Zakharov, a Soviet physicist at the United Nations, who was arrested the week before Danföhl and subsequently charged with spying. That arrangement was clearly designed to appease U.S. conservatives who criticized Reagan for agreeing three weeks ago to release Zakharov and Danföhl into the custody of their own countries while they awaited trial. In the conservative's view, the arrangement equated an innocent U.S. journalist with a Soviet spy.

But some experts say that when it comes to a final deal, Gorbachev will not agree to free Danföhl first, denying Reagan the chance to claim that there was no Zakharov-for-Danföhl swap. Still Jerry Hough, a Soviet ex-

pert at Duke University in North Carolina, "The Danföhl case will have to be solved by the President, cutting crew." And the matter is complicated by a U.S.-Soviet disagreement over the Soviet mission to the United Nations, where U.S. officials regard as a spy center. Last March, Washington ordered Moscow to end the size of its mission staff by one-third over two years, with the first reduction due by October. Two weeks ago—after Danföhl's arrest—the United States gave the Soviets an explicit list of 25 names, demanding Soviet renunciation of unspecified retaliations.

Set beneath the harsh words, East and West did meet last week to sign the Stockholm agreement. An outgrowth of the 1975 Helsinki accords on security, economic ties and human rights in Europe, the Stockholm talks involved 30 Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, including Canada. After

decisions on arms and troops were the goals of a handful of East-West conferences being held in other European cities. They included U.S.-Soviet talks in Bern, Switzerland, on a proposed chemical weapons ban, which began again last month, and NATO-Warsaw Pact discussions in Vienna on reducing troop strength in Central Europe, which resumed last week. As well, a 40-nation conference in Geneva to review a 1973 ban on the use of biological agents such as viruses or fungi concluded last week with agreement on a strengthened mechanism to deal with complaints of noncompliance.

Most crucial of all, however, was the year-old U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on controlling nuclear and space weapons. Last week, as the discussions resumed after a three-month break, the diplomatic cliff caused by the Danföhl affair did not stop the 50-person U.S. team from holding a reception for

since, there is no guarantee that a new accord can be reached in time for a summit this year. "Nothing seems to be held to a deadline," said a senior Canadian diplomat in Brussels. "It could force negotiators to choose between making hasty concessions or digging in their heels against the other side's most intransigent proposals."

There are also signs of compromise on the matter of limiting the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, known as the Star Wars program. In the past, the Soviets have insisted on 10 to 20 more years of advance notice to 1992 of anti-ballistic missile treaties, which have deployment of such space-based systems that U.S. officials said last week that Gorbachev, in a letter to Reagan, proposed adherence for "up to" 10 years—an apparent indication that there is some to negotiate.

To many analysts, the recent spate of concessions on both sides is evidence that Gorbachev and Reagan really want a summit and an arms accord. Gorbachev is upset at overhauling his country's economy, reports say, and may well see arms control as a way to cut his military budget. For Reagan, a past opponent of arms limitation, even the appearance of seriously negotiating with Moscow can help Republicans' congressional candidates in November at a time when arms control is a major public concern.

As a second-term president, Reagan may also be contemplating his place in history. According to Raymond Garthoff, a Soviet-affairs specialist with the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington, Reagan "seems to have often been accomplishing two goals: the rejuvenation of American power and standing and, at the same time, a more stable peace." But other experts predict that Gorbachev will take his time before letting Reagan have his way. "The chances of a summit this year are near zero," said Duke University's Hough, "and I feel that strongly enough to have made some compromise between us." It seems likely to be better in the long run, but he is also well-positioned to blame the Service—and the Danföhl affair—if he does not sign an arms-control agreement this winter.

—RON LAYMAN with WILLIAM LOFFERTER in Prague and DEBORAH HOLLAND in Geneva and PETER LACKEY in Brussels



Soviet (left) and American delegates in Geneva negotiating under the Danföhl shadow

actly three years of discussions, but with the two sides reaching an accord designed to reduce the risk of war in Europe by letting each alliance know more about what the other's forces were doing. Beginning Jan. 1, the two sides are to provide advance warning about all troop buildups and maneuvers that involve 10,000 or more soldiers. If the total exceeds 17,000, the armed sides, observers from the other alliance must be invited. To ensure compliance, there is also a provision for troop inspections by land or air.

Last week Garthoff welcomed the accord as "a victory of common sense." John Serratt, deputy director of the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, called the agreement "a preliminary step and an important one." But, he added, "there are no reductions or limitations on arms." Re-

the 50-member Soviet delegation on a revised version in Lake Geneva. "There was a very nice, cordial atmosphere," said an American source. "To break the ice."

Progress in the area of intermediate-range missiles in Europe was "respectfully promising," according to a deputy foreign ministry spokesman in Moscow. The United States plans to install 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe, while the Soviets have announced 850 SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. The Soviets had demanded that both sides renounce all such warheads. But recently they have begun talking about cutting back to a token force of perhaps 100 missiles each—and they have stopped insisting that British and French nuclear forces be included in any agreement. Still, even if the Danföhl case is settled



# Gorbachev's messenger

Throughout the recent round of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Soviet point man has been Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze. This week Shevardnadze visits Ottawa. He will hold three days of dis-

crete in the village of Mtskheta in western Georgia in 1988, Shevardnadze joined the Communist Party at 20 and rose to become first secretary of the Georgian Komzonal, the party youth organization. In 1986 he became head



Shevardnadze, Gorbachev's (below) messenger, has a reputation for ruthlessness

cussions on East-West relations with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and other Canadian officials. A relative novice in international diplomacy, Shevardnadze is regarded as more of a messenger than a policymaker. But like Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, he projects the image of a new more relaxed Soviet Union.

of Georgia's police—officially, the minister of internal affairs—and began a long campaign against bribery, extortion and black marketing in the free-wheeling southern republic, whose five million independent-minded residents have traditionally resented the central government in Moscow.

Shevardnadze also acquired a reputation for ruthlessness in state matters. In 1993, Soviet Foreign Minister in New York published a series of documents on violence in Soviet Georgia. One, signed by dissident Boris Gennadiyevich, said that Shevardnadze had set up a prison block "where the most horrible tortures were used: beatings with steel bats, prodding with steel needles and rods... burning parts of the body with lit lighted cigarettes, holding prisoners under a hot shower, homicidal rape, and so on." But Viktor Chudakov, a Soviet exile now living in Vermont, who edited the pamphlet in which the documents were published, stressed that there was absolutely no proof that Shevard-

nadze ordered or even knew about the tortures. "We must be very careful in making accusations," Chudakov said. "All we know for sure is that the torture happened at a time when Shevardnadze was in charge of the police."

Whatever the case, Kremlin officials were impressed enough with his anti-corruption efforts to install Shevardnadze as first secretary in 1993, with orders to curtail the crackdown on local entrepreneurs stealing materials from the state. In the years that followed, thousands of Georgia officials were fired, and the Communists fought back with arson, bombings and sabotage. "We have heard stories of assassination attempts on Shevardnadze," said a diplomat in Moscow, "but we have never been able to verify them." The danger is certainly to have fanned him, rather he reportedly addressed angry crowds in person, the last time after 1996 riots over the government's unsuccessful efforts to downgrade the status of Georgian as the republic's language.

Shevardnadze also revitalized Georgia's stagnating economy. According to Western analysts, during his 10-year rule Georgia boasted a 41-per-cent increase in industrial production and a 34-per-cent rise in agricultural output. These successes did not escape the notice of Mikhail Gorbachev, then a rising party official in the nearby Stavropol district. When Gorbachev, he turned to Shevardnadze to revitalize Georgia's old guard in the foreign ministry. New ambassadors now fill all the major foreign posts, including Alexis Rodionov in Ottawa, and Shevardnadze's style—"rough, able and very engaging," according to Joe Clark—is the order of the day.

Still, some Kremlin watchers say Shevardnadze presides over a ministry with diminishing power. They say that the Central Committee of the Communist Party is exercising increasing control over foreign policy and that Shevardnadze—with an real power base—may eventually be shifted to another job. "I believe Shevardnadze is the old man out," said a Western diplomat in Moscow. That remains to be seen. In the meantime, Shevardnadze will continue to take his place in the pecking order at the top, Gorbachev's man carrying Gorbachev's message.

—RICH LEVIN with  
KEITH CHALGERS in Moscow  
and WILLIAM LUTHERS in Washington



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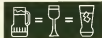
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Israeli soldiers cross into Lebanon: a holy war against the Jewish state.

LEBANON

## Party of God on the march

Israeli roads and bridges leading north to the Lebanese border were clogged with troop-filled trucks last week. Fifteen months after withdrawing all but a relative handful of their soldiers from southern Lebanon, the Israelis were back in force. And the small band of heavily armed Shiite Muslim fanatics who had provoked their return hovered down in their positions, waiting for the next round in their jihad—holy war—against the Jewish state. Only four kilometers from the narrow Israeli position, one of the spiritual leaders of the Iranian-backed Hizbullah—Party of God—sat under an olive tree in the Shiite hill village of Bidjan. Surrounded by eager disciples, Sheikh Abdolmoumen Mahdavi vowed that the Hizbullah would continue the war "even if it takes 200 years."

For the Army of God, the last few weeks have seen a series of mounting successes. In guerrilla launched well-organized attacks against the South Lebanese Army (SLA), the Israeli-backed Christian militia, killing 12 and wounding dozens more. In the process, they collapsed the assessment of many experts that they have supplanted the deeply divided Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) as Israel's most implacable foe. Hizbullah also battered the French contingent of the 5,000-strong United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force, killing four Frenchmen and wounding

34 others. But the real casualty was Israeli policy in the area just north of Israel's vulnerable northern border. Responding to the killing of its troops, the Security Council passed a resolution indirectly blaming Israel by implying that its presence in South Lebanon had provoked the attacks and calling for the immediate removal of Israeli troops.

So far the Israeli show of strength against the Hizbullah threat appears to have had little effect on a frustratingly steady enemy. Although Israeli planes were able to pound known PLO strongholds, the elusive Party of God apparently remains untouchable. "However violent the Israeli response may be," Mahdavi said, "we work and strike it because the Muslim holy warrior welcomes martyrdom."

The shock is the embodiment of the recklessness that has infected many of the neo-fundamentalists of South Lebanon since the 1982 Israeli invasion. Although the majority still follow the relatively mainstream Amal movement—the largest of the Shiite Muslim militias—increasing numbers of youths are joining Hizbullah and taking their inspiration

from Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Their thirst for martyrdom has inspired many of Hizbullah's suicidal actions—from the car bombings that wrecked U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut three years ago to the recent, vicious assaults on heavily defended UN positions.

In Israel, experts call Hizbullah the greatest threat to peace along the northern frontier. Although it may number no more than 2,000 men, the Party of God is believed to be growing fast with the help of Iranian funding, arms and training. One leading authority, Clinton Bailey of Tel Aviv University, said, "One of Hizbullah's leaders meets regularly with the Iranian ambassador in Damascus,

presumably to receive instructions, while its cadres are trained and indoctrinated by the several hundred Iranian Revolutionary Guards who were sent to Lebanon in 1982."

Security sources in Tel Aviv claim that the Revolutionary Guards—a paramilitary force that reports directly to Iran's mullahs—have actually taken part in some of Hizbullah's recent offensives against UN positions. Bailey says he believes that Hizbullah's attacks on the French in contrast were part of an Iranian plan to "punish" France for supplying arms to Iraq. Iran's strategy in the six-year-old Gulf war.



Radical show of strength.

Hizbullah's strategy against Israel may be to lure it back into South Lebanon, hoping it will become bogged down in conflict, not just with its own fighters but with the mainstream Amal, and suffer the kind of casualties that forced its 1982 pullback. The Israelis are aware of that danger. "We will not be dragged into something we do not want," said Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin last week. And Prime Minister Shimon Peres was anything about the UN's call for Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon. Said Peres, "I hope the Security Council will come to terms with reality."

—JOHN HERMAN with AM NICK in Beirut and DAVID ROSENTHAL in Jerusalem

# Ancient animosities

For the curators of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, it was the realisation of a long-standing dream. Last week, after 50 years of tortured negotiations, the 300 objects that made up *Treasures of the Holy Land*—the first major exhibition of antiquities from Israel—finally opened to enthusiastic reviews. But for others, the show remained a controversial event. Several objects in the show are from the Rockefeller Museum in East Jerusalem, and many Arab groups claim that they were illegally acquired when Israel annexed the eastern part of the Holy City after winning it from Jordan during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Declared Edward Said, a Palestinian professor of English at Columbia University: "This is deeply offensive to every Palestinian. It is the booty of conquest."

The Metropolitan's curators had first listed 11 contentious items for possible inclusion in the exhibition during a scouting trip to the Israel Museum in 1980. But even then, some of the Metropolitan's directors expressed concern about the controversy these artifacts might ignite. The Arab world was still vigorously disputing the Israeli occupa-

tion of East Jerusalem, where the Rockefeller Museum was opened in 1938 when Palestine was under British rule. The museum was under Arab control between 1948 and 1967, when Jordan ruled East Jerusalem. When the Israel

Museum took over the Rockefeller's administration after the Six Day War, Jordan continued to regard the sandstone building and its contents as an Arab cultural resource. Said Metropolitan spokesman John Rose: "We seemed to be getting into waters we don't normally paddle in."

Among those who hesitated to export the Middle East's cultural coffrets was William Macomber, then-museum president and a former U.S. ambassador to Jordan. Macomber commented former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, who suggested that the display might create political problems. Fi-

nally, in late 1981 Macomber called off the proposed show.

But many viewed the cancellation as a political concession to the Arab world. New York Mayor Edward Koch—a strong supporter of Israel—wrote a stinging rebuke to Douglas Dallas, then-chairman of the museum's board of directors. Reminding Dallas of the city's \$120-million annual contribu-

tion to the museum, Koch charged that the directors had fallen prey to "political half-measures and speculative fears of reprisals by terrorists." Arab groups joined the fray in an attempt to convince the museum to stand by its decision. Declared "Marina Sami of the National Association of Arab Americans": "The Met was sympathetic at first. But other factors set in—the lobbying by the mayor and other groups particularly."

Those still determined to bring the treasures to the United States came up with a compromise. After intense negoti-

ated spending in May, 1984, that plan fell apart. Upon reflection, the Smithsonian decided that inclusion of the Rockefeller Museum pieces would violate the institution's policy that "ma-

tay's directors eventually decided to waive the portion of the exhibition that opened last week—including the Rockefeller museum items—after the U.S. state department issued a document preventing foreign governments from tak-

ing any action to recover any of the exhibits. As a precaution, the museum has not identified the permanent homes of any of the items—with the exception of one sword captured on loan from a French museum. And the glossy 280-page catalogue does not mention the Rockefeller Museum at all. Instead, the objects, including a bust of Roman emperor Hadrian, are described only as treasures from the Israel Museum. Such caution was clearly an attempt to minimize the controversy. But they failed to keep the

conflict in the modern Holy Land from swirling around the Metropolitan's massive limestone building in New York City's Central Park.

—IAN MERRIN in New York



Opening day of the exhibit. Activated negotiations, two cancellations and a political storm

ations, the museum's directors stipulated that they should be the first to feature the show—and agreed to take over its organization should the Smithsonian decide to back out. Five months before the exhibition's sched-

uled opening in May, 1984, that plan fell apart. Upon reflection, the Smithsonian decided that inclusion of the Rockefeller Museum pieces would violate the institution's policy that "ma-

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## THE UNITED STATES

## Eleventh-hour veto



Reagan hiding defeat

Just hours before the Friday morning deadline, President Bush (R-Conn.) vetoed a tough sanctions bill and set the stage for a battle with Congress over South Africa. Opposed to what he calls punitive economic sanctions against the white-minority Pretoria government, Reagan then hinted at a milder set of measures under an executive order intended to sway legislators to switch his veto. This week the Democrat-controlled

House of Representatives is expected to muster more than the two-thirds vote needed to override the presidential veto. Even in the Republican-controlled Senate, Reagan seemed likely to lose. He needs 34 votes in the 100-member chamber to uphold his veto but so far is certain of only 34 votes. While Americans argued over sanctions, Congress took limited action last week. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced a ban on imports of South African agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel to take effect on Oct. 1, involving almost \$80 million worth of goods a year.

## FRANCE

## A call to arms

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was adamant. At the United Nations last week, following an impassioned plea for decisive action against international terrorism, Chirac denied reports that his government had negotiated with Middle East groups responsible for a recent wave of bombings in Paris. "The groups maintain that France would not be 'pushed around'" by terrorism seeking the release of Georges Besse, a Lebanese carrying a 30-year sentence on weapons and drug charges. But just one day later Chirac's official spokesman, Denis Badier, confirmed reports that Maje, William Capote, the French Greek Cypriot patriarch of Jerusalem, was permitted to visit Abidjan in his Paris office. Badier denied that the pro-Palestinian cleric was acting as a French-sponsored mediator, but French television reported that Capote urged Abidjan to appeal for an end to the bombings in France. Still, the beleaguered French received some support last week in London: the interior ministers of the 12-nation European Community, convinced at France's request, agreed on closer co-operation in the fight against international terrorism.

## SUDAN

## Operation Rainbow

An emergency airlift of food and medicine to two million famine victims in Sudan's war-torn south was grounded last week by political wrangling. Operation Rainbow, an international relief effort sponsored by the United Nations, Canada, the United States, the Netherlands and The World Food Programme (WFP), had intended to fly 22 tons of supplies to the southern towns of Yond and Wau. Airlifts were suspended in August after the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army

(SPLA)—which is fighting the Muslim government for autonomy in the socialist and Christian south—shot down a civilian plane, killing all 66 people on board. Ret. Staffin de Minton, the WFP director of operations in Sudan, said that he obtained safe passage for the flights from rebel leader John Garang. Still, the Sudanese government refused permission for the airlift, citing security risks and an unnamed government official who accused organizers of "meddling in political issues." De Minton denied that his talks with SPLA leaders amounted to recognition of the rebels and urged prompt resumption of the flights on humanitarian grounds.

## GREAT BRITAIN

## Indiscretion abroad

It appeared to be unprecedented interference by a senior U.S. official in the affairs of a friendly nation. Last week U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger told a British television interviewer that the anti-nuclear policies of Britain's opposition Labour Party could threaten the continued existence of NATO if the party came to power. His remarks, coming before approximately 3,000 Labour Party delegates were to open their annual party congress in Blackpool on Monday, set off fierce protests. Labour defence spokesman Denis Davies accused Weinberger of a crude attempt to swing public opinion behind Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives, who favor the current NATO arrangement. With a general election expected next year, Labour, now leading in the public opinion polls, has declared a policy of scrapping Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, shutting U.S. nuclear bases on British soil and barring nuclear-armed U.S. ships from British waters. Based on polls taken in late 1985, 46 percent of Britons support such a policy. Indeed, delegates at the annual congress of another British opposition party, the small but influential Liberals, also voted last week for a non-nuclear defense policy.

## PHILIPPINES

## Trouble at home



Aquino: blunt warning

During her nine-day official visit to the United States, Philippine President Corason Aquino received both moral and financial support for her new government. But in Manila last week some cabinet ministers and Aquino's absence to criticize her peace overtures to the 16,000-member Communist New People's Army (NPA), who now controls an estimated 20 percent of the country. They insisted on an immediate ceasefire before proceeding with her plan to open talks aimed at ending the 17-year-old guerrilla war. Political Affairs Minister Alfonso Cusiyo said that, since Aquino assumed power in March, government troops have suffered a higher casualty rate than during the administration of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. And Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that rebels have killed 20,000 soldiers in the past seven months. In San Francisco last week on the eve of her return to Manila, Aquino vowed to prosecute her hardline critics with a blunt warning to the press. "If all peaceful options fail," she declared, "then there is no other recourse except to use force."

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# Hydro's power play

Thirty thousand feet above Burlington, Vt., Georges Lafoed looked out of the window of the 737 passenger jet and gazed upon the shimmering lights of the city below. Lafoed, executive vice-president of external markets for Hydro-Québec, the province's massive power utility, smiled secretly, his restaurant in Montreal from New York City, where Hydro had announced the creation of an influential advisory committee designed to help promote power sales in the northeastern United States. Turning to his seatmate, Hydro chairman Éliebert Hébert, Lafoed remarked: "That is Hydro-Québec power you see down there, my friend!" With a smile Lafoed added, "And the meter is still running."

Indeed, for the Montreal-based utility and Québec Premier Robert Bourassa, electricity sales to New England are the crucial component of both Hydro's and the province's drive for financial prosperity.

For their part, Hydro's executives are working on increased export sales to help boost the Green Corporation's sagging profits, which declined to \$200 million last year from \$800 million in 1982. And Bourassa's ambitious plan for a second, massive Hydro development, the \$2-billion James Bay project, would create thousands of jobs—mostly on signing long-term sales contracts with out-of-province buyers. On Oct. 30 Bourassa is expected to attend an inauguration ceremony in Champlain, N.H., marking the opening of the first phase of a new 1,000-km transmission line, which will eventually carry 8,000 megawatts of James Bay power as far south as Boston. But last week Hydro-Québec was still silent in a political controversy that began in late summer, when Guy Coulombe, Hydro's suspected president, tendered his resignation to Bourassa.

Coulombe first clashed with Bourassa in June 1985, when Bourassa was still in opposition. At a news conference, Coulombe—a career civil servant who served as cabinet secretary during

part of Bourassa's first administration from 1975 to 1985—publicly criticized the Liberal leader's ambitious plans for expanding Québec's hydro generating capacity.

Still, Coulombe's resignation—which Hébert denies has been tendered—may ultimately have been triggered by a power struggle with John Gaudin, Québec's energy minister, sources close to Hydro told *Maclean's* last week. Coul-



Bourassa plans for another project in northern Québec.

ombe apparently complained that Gaudin was interfering in Hydro's internal affairs by trying to rid the utility's executive ranks of Parti Québécois (PQ) appointees. Coulombe would not comment on the controversy last week, but Gaudin told *Maclean's*, "The government has lost a hands-on approach to Hydro (that) did the previous [Parti Québécois] government."

Since it was formed in 1944, Hydro-Québec has been the source of the Québec economy. With 18,300 employees, last year its revenues totalled \$4.5 billion by offering aggressively low energy rates. Hydro has helped the province convince such electricity-intensive industries as aluminum producers to build plants in Québec.

Because of the utility's size and influence, Hydro's presidents have enjoyed a privileged but uneasy relation-

ship with their political masters. In 1981, president Robert Royt resigned when the PQ introduced changes to make the utility more accountable to the government, including installation of a government-appointed board of directors and insisting that Hydro pay dividends to the government.

For his part, before taking the Hydro presidency in 1981 Coulombe in-

structed a promise from then-premier René Lévesque to run the utility free from political interference. Coulombe used that mandate to launch a seven-year cost-cutting program. Hydro-Québec built enormous dams in the 1960s and 1970s—including the \$12-billion James Bay 2 project—and currently carries a debt of \$2.5 billion, 40 per cent of the province's total debt. Besides, Hydro has become particularly vulnerable to every drop in the value of the Canadian dollar because 699 million of that amount was borrowed in the United States.

To reduce the utility's huge debt, Coulombe slashed operating expenses, laying off more than a third of Hydro's management staff and postponing \$60 billion worth of capital expenditures. But Coulombe's cost-cutting approach collided with Bourassa's vision of expanding hydro capacity to serve the American energy market. Bourassa planned his stunning political comeback and successful 1985 election partly as a pledge to develop more of Québec's hydroelectric potential to compete with coal and nuclear power for American energy markets.

By week's end, Bourassa had not yet publicly accepted Coulombe's resignation. But one possible successor was already being discussed by Hydro insiders: Raymond Gosselin, the federal Liberal party finance critic and a former Québec finance minister under Bourassa. Still, Hydro is facing the possibility of a bigger shaking: the three-year contracts of six of the utility's executives expire on Dec. 31, and the Liberals are widely expected to replace them with their own appointees. Such an industry observer, who asked not to be named, "Hydro has a strong, protective bureaucracy, and right now



James Bay dam: new sales, a resignation and 'a strong protective bureaucracy'.

people are scrambling to protect themselves."

The internal troubles at Hydro came at a time when sales prospects in the United States are beginning to look brighter. Outbacks in U.S. nuclear plant construction since the Three Mile Island accident in 1978, coupled with strong economic growth in New England since 1982, may lure the region's utilities to turn to Hydro-Québec for a greater share of their energy needs. Said George Melanson, an aide to New Hampshire Governor John Sununu: "People don't realize how close we are to an energy shortfall. Unless we take active steps, we will be reduced to burning coal."

The opening of the New Hampshire transmission line this month brings Bourassa a step closer to the start of the James Bay 2 project. The premier, who was instrumental in planning James Bay 1, has stated that he intends to sign new long-term export sales contracts totaling 19,000 megawatts during his current mandate. He told *Maclean's*, "According to the present situation we could export to sign contracts of around 8,000 megawatts in the next two years—and that

will enable us to start construction."

Bourassa has also moved to allay American fears of increased dependency on foreign energy supplies. The advisory committee that Bourassa established last February is chaired by former U.S. energy secretary James Schlesinger. It also includes such well-known Washington figures as former national security adviser William Clark and former treasury secretary William Simon. The group, which met officially for the first time in June, is expected to argue Hydro's case to the Reagan administration.

The premier also suggested on June 23, at a conference of New England governors and eastern Canadian premiers, that Hydro-Québec be allowed to form subsidiaries to construct the new James Bay 1 power plants. American utility companies, he said, may be permitted to purchase up to a one-third stake.

Still, there are obstacles to Bourassa's ambitious plans. Earlier this month, the premier and Hydro found their expert advice under attack from a surprising source: Peter Markey, who heads the U.S. free trade negotiating team, said that he would exam-

ine Canadian electricity imports to determine if they were unfairly competing with U.S. power producers. For their part, New York State consumers paid 270 per cent more for their domestically generated electricity in 1982 than Québecers did for theirs.

But Québec's Chénier denied that Québec power was subsidized. The premier in "not dumping electricity," he declared. "Hydro is selling its power at fair price." Last week Hydro leaked a June 8, 1985, internal memo from John Herrington, Washington's energy secretary, which stated, "Any efforts to impose these imports [of Canadian electricity] would surely crush U.S. energy consumers [and] would be contrary to the free market principle."

Still, to operate effectively Hydro must resolve its longstanding internal conflicts. Last week the controversy over Coulombe's resignation continued. Said Hydro chairman Hébert: "We do have our problems, but I would not be surprised to see Coulombe stay." Only when the dispute in the executive ranks is settled can Hydro-Québec succeed at its most pressing task: selling more power to the energy-hungry United States.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

## Back to harsh realities after Expo

**A**s the final visitors trickle on the shores of False Creek in Vancouver, Expo 86 slowly prepares to dismantle the Big Top. For 5½ months, the \$1.5-billion world's fair has provided a much-needed economic boost for British Columbia, which is still struggling to escape from the tight grip of recession. With only a week remaining, Expo 86 has attracted close to 19 million visitors and provided about 70,000 temporary jobs—although its revenues remain a secret.

powerful union movement has come under renewed pressure to give ground on wages and working conditions. Expo provided about 10,000 jobs in the construction industry and approximately 60,000 more in the hospitality and tourism sectors. But economists contend that Expo's job-generating impact will not sustain a recovery. In fact, many predict that the province's unemployment rate could rebound to 15 per cent or more next year. Said Richard Allen, chief economist for the B.C. Central

Construction Group Ltd., which is building a \$38-million rapid transit bridge from New Westminster to Surrey, has successfully secured a number of contracts over the past two years using nonunion workers. Said Kerkhoff: "The union has priced itself out of the markets."

The traditional engines of the province's economy—forestry and mining—have suffered the most from the province's prolonged recession. Metal prices have not rebounded despite a worldwide economic recovery, mainly because Third World producers have flooded international markets with low-priced commodities. Now, the Japanese have forced down the price of coal and are buying into B.C.'s giant coal extraction project in the province's northwest.

And the forestry outlook is no more encouraging, despite an increase in housing starts in the United States—which usually prompts a demand for B.C. lumber. One problem is that Sweden and other Scandinavian lumber competitors have devalued their currencies, which makes their exports more attractive.

As well, two new players, Brazil and New Zealand, have entered the lumber exporting fray. But the situation could get worse—especially for Premier William Vander Zalm, who faces an election on Oct. 28. On or soon after Oct. 8, the U.S. International Trade Administration is expected to give a preliminary ruling which could lead to the imposition of a potentially devastating 35-per-cent duty on the \$3 billion worth of softwood lumber Canada exports to the United States.

As international attention moves away from Expo 86, economists predict that B.C.'s economy will benefit from the fair's job-generating impact for at least another three months. However, by next year the memory of Expo 86 may be a pleasant one for most British Columbians—but an unfulfilled dream for others.

—THERESA REDDICK with MARK LUTTENBERGER in Vancouver



Kerkhoff: a crippled construction industry, high unemployment and a potentially damaging fall

tightly guarded by Expo's management that government officials are already concerned that the economic benefits promised by the fair will be short-lived. Said Vancouver Mayor Mitchell Hancock: "Expo is just a bump in this city's history. The real issue is whether we have an economic game plan to capitalize on it."

Indeed, the experts of the fair's festivities have diverted much of the attention away from the harsh economic realities plaguing British Columbia. The short-term jobs created by Expo are largely responsible for reducing the province's unemployment rate to 12.2 per cent during the summer months from last year's average of 14.5 per cent. Still, the new summer-servicer employment has done little to provide work for residents of one-industry towns devastated by falling world prices for such B.C. resources as coal and by growing trade barriers for the forestry industry. As a result, B.C.'s

Craft Union: "There is no doubt in my mind that unemployment levels will jump again."

Labor leaders estimate that 40 per cent of the province's workforce is affected, but the biggest issue facing labor is preservation of high-wage unionized jobs. Since 1981, job creation in the province has been mainly in the part-time, low-wage nonunion sectors of the economy, while there has been a steady-state reduction in the number of full-time jobs in resource and manufacturing industries. Said Cliff Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the B.C. Federation of Labor: "Our objective is to aggressively organize to the low-wage service sector."

In the severely curtailed construction industry, about 70 per cent of the available work has been contracted out to lower-wage, nonunion companies—twice the amount of work they had in 1981—crippling unionized trades. William Kerkhoff, president of Kerkhoff

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## Anxious world traders

I became known as the long star. And for observers attending a week-long meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Punta del Este, Uruguay, two weeks ago, it reflected the atmosphere that plagued international economic relations. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng and Willy de Clercq, the European Community (EC) minister for external relations, had been arguing during a long and tatty session about the desirability of an agricultural subsidy—a sensitive issue for the Europeans, who rely heavily on subsidies for their farmers, and for the Americans, who have been hurt badly by these subsidies. Eventually the two men stopped talking as they realized that agreement was impossible. Still, the issue was crucial to both sides. Rather than let the subject drop, the two men stared at each other for a full 15 minutes without saying a word. It took another negotiator at the table to finally break the ice. And in the end the two sides arrived at a compromise on wording that goes to the eighth round of trade talks, which began later this month in Geneva.

A White House aide said later that the Americans were giving "active consideration" to submitting the request to The General Secretariat of the World Trade Organization as the latest story in the history of international negotiations. But U.S. representatives might easily surprise participants used to their government jabs itself against nearly every other nation on major economic issues in an increasingly acrimonious atmosphere. With a web of conflicting interests keeping real movement on many key issues, the world's most influential businessmen and politicians have been meeting over the past two weeks at conference tables in Washington, Punta del Este and Scotland. The focus for much of the discussion has been on a growing global trade imbalance, which has made the United States and the emerging GATT round will take the next four years in a search for long-term answers to

problems in the \$2.7-trillion annual world trade.

In Washington last week, finance ministers and central bankers from the five major industrialized countries, the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France, gathered to discuss the value of the U.S. dollar and the United States' paying \$15-billion trade deficit. The group, known as the G-5, had come together twice previously—in London last January and at the Plaza Hotel in New York almost exactly a year ago, when the participants agreed to stage-manage a significant



Consider a doubling of funds to developing countries

drop in the dollar. U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker demanded that action as a way of boosting American exports. But it has not worked. While the greenback has fallen 40 per cent against the German mark and 50 per cent against the Japanese yen, the trade imbalance has continued to widen. Now, the United States wants to tackle its problem from another angle. It wants its major trading partners—especially West Germany and Japan—to adopt policies that would encourage domestic growth, which American officials hope will trigger demand for more American goods. That would also address another American complaint: that the United States is alone in maintaining worldwide economic



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growth. Declared a senior Reagan administration official just before the G-5 met "It's absolutely essential that the United States get some help."

The movie star, an Illinoisan, a Scottish luxury golfing resort, or finance ministers had met to consider the plight of the United States. The Europeans emerged from their discussions saying that they were willing to grant an American request that they lower their interest rates—if the United States did not push its dollar lower. The European ministers expressed concern about continuing volatility in currency markets—the result of several statements by Baker that the dollar might have to slide lower as a way of boosting exports. But Europe's central

banks in Geneva—expected to be the most far-reaching ever for the G5 member nations. The GATT was originally drawn up in 1947, in the aftermath of the Second World War, when industrialized nations realized that a major new set of trade rules was needed. Setting the agenda at Punta del Este took five days of tough negotiating, including two all-night sessions. But in the end, the United States succeeded in including three major trade issues: agriculture, the service sector and so-called intellectual properties such as copyrights.

This week, another major economic conference—the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—is under



**Business:** all-night sessions, a jockeying for position and conflicting interests

latory posture appeared to be short-lived, as the over-seeing West German central bank, the Bundesbank, decided not to reduce its key bank rate. And before Friday's G-5 meeting, observers said they expected the Europeans to argue that the United States should tackle its estimated \$225-billion budget deficit as a way of correcting the trade imbalance. At the same time, both the Americans and the Europeans have implied that Japan is being particularly unco-operative. Tokyo has resisted demands that it, too, lower interest rates and increase imports.

Still, many analysts say that the most serious threat facing all trading countries comes from another source: rising protectionism in the U.S. Congress, and the inevitable dislocation that would come if Congress succeeded in getting the United States to abandon its long-standing push for free-flowing world trade. The GATT meeting in Uruguay was a scene-setter for the official round of trade

war at the institutions' headquarters in Washington. Central to the discussion is the struggle of developing nations to continue paying out the interest on more than \$1 trillion in debt owed mainly to Western governments and banks. Many observers expected the delegates to reject a proposal to have the IMF and the World Bank collaborate on increased surveillance of the economies of both debtor nations and industrialized countries. As well, Barber Conable, a former U.S. congressman, who assumed the World Bank presidency last July, wanted to double the amount that the institution lends annually to developing nations to \$20 billion by 1990 from the present \$14 billion. Still, for the wealthy nations that must fund that bill, this week's debate will serve as a diversion from the speeding trade wars.

—PATRICIA RICE with WILLIAM LUTHERS in Washington and PETER LEVIN in Brussels

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## Another chance for Dome

Since October, 1983, when he took over as chairman and chief executive officer of Calgary-based Dome Petroleum Ltd., J. Howard MacDonald has earned a reputation as a master negotiator. The 56-year-old Scot has repeatedly convinced Dome's 35 international lenders to accept one- plus plans designed to reschedule the terms of the company's staggering \$6.3-billion debt. This week MacDonald faces another critical test. He must

agree to defer some of Dome's payments until Oct. 30, 1986, the deadline set to reach a new, long-term agreement. And Dome's unsecured institutional lenders—mainly American and European banks—agreed to waive all payments due to them. The remaining \$1.2 billion in unsecured debt, largely held by the public, was to be repaid as scheduled.

But the latest crisis during the company erupted on Sept. 1. Dome an-



Macdonald collapsing oil prices, rescheduling debt and another oilfield test

convinced lenders in Zurich and London to waive interest and principal payments on \$568 million in loans until Feb. 27, 1987. If the lenders do not agree, Dome will be in default, and a lender could put the company into receivership. Said MacDonald: "We are convinced that, in the long term, oil prices will recover. It's a matter of surviving the downturn."

Indeed, it was the collapse of oil prices this year that forced Dome to again seek relief from its creditors. In February, 1985, MacDonald signed a landmark agreement with Dome's major creditors, including the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Citicorp of New York, that rescheduled \$5.4 billion of its debt for repayment by 1987. To meet its payments, Dome needed oil prices of at least \$34 a barrel. But oil prices fell to the \$28-a-barrel range by early this year from about \$38 a barrel last December.

With the 1986 repayment plan in shambles, MacDonald—who earned \$971,000 last year—began working on another rescheduling pact. In May, Dome's secured lenders—those with oil and gas assets pledged as loan collateral—agreed to defer some of Dome's

payments until Oct. 30, 1986, the deadline set to reach a new, long-term agreement—and that it planned to ask for the interim plan to be extended until Feb. 27, 1987. The company then wrote to its unsecured public creditors in Europe, explaining that unless they agreed to waive Dome's payments, the unsecured institutional lenders would probably not grant an extension.

Macdonald's most crucial moment will likely occur on Sept. 30, when he is expected to meet the unsecured holders of \$854 million worth of bonds and notes in Zurich. Swiss securities law states that all the creditors must agree to waive repayment. Still, MacDonald appears to have retained the confidence of Dome's creditors—at least on this side of the Atlantic. Said one Canadian banker, who requested anonymity: "Who better to manage this mess? As long as he keeps Dome afloat there is hope that high oil prices can rescue the company." For MacDonald, this week's meetings are a chance to convince European creditors to accept that assessment.

—JOHN HOFFER in Calgary



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**mazda**

# The road to Chicoutimi Vice

By Peter C. Newman

The imminent problems in the current free trade talks with the United States have been how to persuade the Americans that there can be no deal unless Canada's cultural industries are kept off the bargaining table.

Washington's bafflement over this tricky issue is easy to understand. To the Americans, culture is not just a manufactured commodity but one of their most profitable export markets. Promotion has turned "the American way of life" into a packaged product, successfully marketed around the world. That floating profit centre finds its expression in the advertising, records, videos, films, books and other media, that encapsulate the American Dream. Few countries are more susceptible to its lure than this one.

Canadians cannot afford the luxury of treating culture as just another business. Without our culture, we are, and will always remain, that most fragile of hybrid creatures, a self-generated colony. It is only when the creative realities of our existence are recorded and transmitted across the unforgiving blank of geography we occupy that we can begin appreciating and sharing our own sense of place and authenticity. There are some countries—such as this magazine—that are vital to that transmission of ideas, but in an electronic age it is to be television that carries the burden of delivering the ultimate message.

That's why some of our cultural industries are significant—at least of all the future viability of our broadcasting system. But the problem with this proposition has been that it is based on something less than total reality. Just how false it was pointed out by last week's publication of the Caplan-Singman task force on broadcasting policy (page 68).

Peter Murphy, the chief U.S. negotiator in the free trade talks, has been reported as having complained to Simon Singman, the Canadian counterpart, during one private session recently: "You guys are trying to scam us. You claim that you want to protect national sovereignty by keeping the cultural industries off the table—but what you're really doing is keeping some of your most profitable industries off the table, while pretending they're culturally vital."

Germy Caplan and his cohorts have

proved Murphy half right. Except for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which does its fundraising best to hold up a mirror to the country, Caplan has documented that most private broadcasters are little more than owners of highly profitable transmission machines for electronic "bakes just." The report minutely documents the abdication of private broadcaster's public responsibility in this country. The CTV network, for example, spent



Caplan: a hearty rebuke on content

only 5.4 per cent of its airtime revenue on Canadian films and series last year, and the Global network spent even less.

At the same time, private Canadian broadcasters are indirectly subsidised by nearly \$600 million a year. That estimate is based on the \$40 million in revenues added to Canadian bottom lines in 1976 when B&N O-S&M made it no longer legal for Canadian advertisers using American feeder stations to subtract their costs for tax purposes. The

balance of the extra inflow comes from a provision that is known as simulcasting, which allows Canadian stations to substitute their signals and commercials for U.S. transmissions as cable, permitting higher charges to advertisers.

"Our report," Caplan told me, "documents for the first time the amazing amount of protection that private broadcasters get under the existing system. All of the existing incentives are aimed at promoting the use of Canadian channels—but not Canadian programming."

How to achieve more domestic programming is precisely what the task force report goes on to recommend. Most of the suggestions are entirely practical and might even help restructure the CBC.

Apart from that peace operation, any revival of Canadian broadcasting will require a drastic reworking of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). That regulatory body, which originally formed under the stewardship of Pierre Jettan, who now presides over a defunct CBC, has been beating a hasty retreat on Canadian content. Under chairman André Bureau, the CRTC recently refused Canadian-content regulations for pay-per-view, a meaningless level, even though promise of performance in that category was what won their licences in the first place. The CRTC has yet to lift a single tv franchise—even though Sim, if any, private broadcasters are living up to the solemn pledges they made when they were granted their original permits. Until the CRTC begins enforcing its own regulatory mandate, nothing much will happen to improve Canadian broadcasting.

Private broadcasters will have to realize that what Caplan and his fellow commissioners (five of whom have roots in the private sector) are recommending is that only content in television that they don't start taking their programming responsibilities seriously, their privileged position will be bargained away at the free trade talks.

None of this means that in the foreseeable future we will all be settling down to spend the evening watching *Chicoutimi Vice*. But it is a smattering of the absurd that is at stake here, and if the Caplan recommendations are ignored or watered down that essential landscape will have been compromised forever.



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## PEOPLE

Last year Madonna Louisa Ciccone sang about feeling "like a virgin." Now, the actress-singer who described losing her own virginity as "a career move" is under fire from Planned Parenthood groups. They say that her latest hit, "Papa Don't Preach," promotes teenage pregnancy. Despicable lyrics include "I've been taking sleep/But I made up my mind/I'm keeping my baby." Madonna, 35, says the song is "a celebration of life." Supporting her is Tipper Gore, a founder of the Washington-based Parents Music Resource Center, who cites "sensuality" as both the lyrics and Madonna's rendition. Undaunted, Planned Parenthood is asking Warner Bros. Records to donate at least 10 per cent of the song's earnings to programs dealing with responsible sexual behavior.

Encouraged by a profitable first season as artistic director of Ontario's Stratford Festival, John Neville says that he is "travelling light" planning next year's production, in which he promises to cut "in some things." This work in Toronto



to be in costume as his friend Sir Noel Coward in the musical *An Evening with Noel Coward* directed Neville. "Noel was a consummate theatregoer and used to visit actors backstage, usually with words of encouragement," Neville himself is receiving encouragement from Sir Laurence Olivier who sent him a letter of congratulations at the Stratford season. "Awfully nice of Larry," said Neville, "but then I am the godfather of one of his children."

The hottest ticket in Ottawa these days is for the \$500-a-plate roast of Transport Minister John Crosbie to raise funds for wheelchair athlete Rick Hansen. Organizers of the Oct. 26 dinner will be hand-picked to hold the roasts, who

include Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Liberal Leader John Turner, NDP Leader Ed Broadbent and former Newfoundland premier Frank Moores, to their four-minute time limit. Said Moore of his fellow Newfoundlanders: "Crosbie is the perfect attachment to Hansen. Rick Hansen is a consummate athlete and Crosbie has really gotten out of his limousine."

When the Toronto Arts Awards Foundation presented its inaugural prizes last week, only one of the recipients was born in the city—multidimensional artist Michael Snow. However, author Margaret Atwood, architect Burton Myers, actor Eric Peterson, Ottawa activist

Jane Jacobs, literary agent Robertson Davies, former film festival director Wayne Charters and musician Phil Minton have all contributed significantly to the cultural life of the city. Jane Jacobs has not decided what to do with the \$5,000 prize. Said Minton: "I'll leave it to spontaneity, or my family."

In the world of high fashion, the plan made in the designs of Yves St. Laurent last week 100 US originals entered for approximately \$1 million were modelled at fund-raising events in Montreal and Toronto. It was the first time the collection had been shown in Canada

and only the third time it has left France. Kynese Griffin, who spent 18 months organizing the \$500,000 spectacle, shared a table with Pierre Trudeau at the black-tie dinner in support of Montreal's Museum of Fine Arts. "When the models started," said Griffin, "and they came from everywhere—Roma, Tokyo, New York—Pierre said it reminded him of the United Nations, but much more pleasant." The former prime minister did not have a date for the evening, but a Kynese model wearing a St. Laurent



Marfuma, Neville as Coward (left) lefty encouragement

bridal gown tossed him her bouquet.

On their first date three years ago, millionaire Lowe Boyd, 30, and then-Canada Development Investment Corp. (CIBC) president Joel Bell went bike riding in Vancouver. It took Bell two months to arrange a second date, but his persistence paid off, and last week the couple announced their engagement. Bell, 45, was closely linked to the Liberals and was fired from his \$157,000 CIBC post in 1984 by the Tories. Now a private businessman, Bell said: "I have had my share of publicity. But this is a happy occasion and now I'm very comfortable to be public about."

—Edited by MARGIE BOULTON



Boyd with fiancé, Joel Bell, persistence paid off

# A MATTER OF CARE

COVER

It was warm under a cloudless sky, and the streets around the three miles of Victoria's Inner Harbour were filled with pedestrians, home-drawn carriages, ice-cream houses and newly invented clothing shops and youngsters and ice-cream cones. At city hall, seven blocks upriver, Mayor Gretchen Brown sat in the easy second-floor cafeteria eating a blueberry muffin and talking, not about the second week of August but about the year-round needs of old people with whom Victoria, the undeveloped retirement capital of Canada, has had more experience than any community in the nation. "If big cities don't learn to plan for increasing numbers of old people," said the 60-year-old Ottoborn mayor, "they are going to have horrendous problems."

There are two main reasons for her concern. For one thing, the number of Canadians 65 and over is multiplying twice as fast as the general population. Statistics Canada reports that between 1991 and 2011, it will increase to six million, or 11 per cent of the total population, from 4.3 million, or 11 per cent. For another, Victoria, with one in four of its 60,000 residents already 65 or over, is a laboratory of the future because it is wrestling with challenges and attitudes that will gradually face major cities elsewhere in Canada early in the next century. That is why Victoria is such a useful example for the rest of the country in its future dealings with the problems of caring for the elderly. That is why Victoria is a city that needs to overcome deeply seated or provincial concerns.

**Kids:** The elderly currently are outnumbered nationally by more than four to one by those 30 and under, but because of a falling birth rate, the decreasing immigration of young adults and longer life expectancy the over-65s are catching up. In Victoria they already have—with consequences that make the B.C. capital like no other city in Canada. Said Brown: "We have to respond to kids who want to skateboard on the sidewalks and to seniors with frail bones who would just as soon the kids didn't." But the city administration, she concedes, faces far more complex problems that see day will test every major centre in the country.



**Aging:** confrontation. The migration of over-65s in Victoria from other parts of Canada began in earnest about 35 years ago. Now the city's young and elderly are in roughly equal proportions. Obviously, the percentages are 43 and 56. Brown pointed to a 1980 study by University of Toronto gerontologist Victor Marshall, who wrote that the remarkable proportion of older people created potential for

generational conflict fuelled by resentment at the rising cost of caring for the old. Said Brown: "Learning how to live together takes a lot of patience."

**Youth employment:** As more and more of the city's resources are diverted to serving the elderly, said Brown, the number of jobs outside the service industries steadily decreases. She added, "We somehow have to find enough exciting opportunities to keep our young people here." But right now the nine-member city council is absorbed by the problems of youth, not the potential. Citizens have been complaining for months about gangs of teenagers, including prostitutes, who slowly roam Government, Douglas and other downtown streets nightly.

**Nursing homes:** Victoria already has about eight times as many nursing homes and homes for the aged per capita as Toronto, five times as many as Montreal and nine times as many as Halifax. But its needs were to shelter the 30 per cent of those 65 and over who need some form of institutional care (page 54).

Brown said that it is becoming harder and harder to find hostesses for nursing homes that do not arouse opposition from other age groups in the neighborhood. Let us, at the same time, walk a walking distance of scores and bus stops.

**Education:** People retiring in 1998 are better educated and more

demanding, and the mayor, adding that the University of Victoria "is going to have to move in that direction. It is now graduating 10-year-olds with master's degrees, which is not what it should be if we are going to have a complete society and a fair one." However, the trend may provide opposition from taxpayers "who resent having to subsidize the education of the retired."

**Housing:** Victoria was largely built up by the mid-1950s, and cheap city planning director Douglas Koch, so townhouses and apartment buildings began replacing single-family dwellings. But the newly retired people needed one-story houses with gardens, not apartments, said Koch. As a result, the city may be forced to permit smaller lots. Mayor Brown said that the city should also consider

Big Generation that by 1998, half the Canadian electorate will be over 50. In Victoria that is already the case. Said Brown: "Older power is growing. People retire today are in better health and have a lot of political smarts. They know what they want, and they live no time in telling you what it is. If you ignore them in this town, you are absolutely in trouble, and politicians across the country had better realize that they are facing the same situation."

**Paid:** One who readily agreed was Marjorie Mann, a 75-year-old retired librarian for the old Victoria Colonist and The Times. She sat in the white wickered living room of her house on Padden Avenue in James Bay and recalled the time several years ago when someone applied to open a pub in the neighborhood. Said Mann: "City coun-



Minister nursing home residents Janet Baker: the over-65s are catching up

changing nursing restrictions to permit other alternatives, such as so-called "granny flats"—tiny, prefabricated one or two-room units that can be put up in the backyard of a family residence to provide a home and privacy for elderly parents or grandparents.

The Ontario housing ministry is experimenting with 50 units, four each in Ottawa and Sudbury and two in Waterloo, but project spokesperson Peter Crivell said in Toronto that the ministry still has not decided if it. \$14,000 to \$20,000 apiece, not counting transportation to the site—they "are cost-effective." Brown said the units would probably cost less to build and maintain in the milder climates of the East and West coasts.

**Political power:** In 1980 Toronto mayor John Kettle, who specializes in studies of future trends, wrote in The

old come down to have preliminary hearings, and I think every old body in the place turned out. That was the end of that." Mayor Brown added: "A lot of people resist this image of Grandma sitting on the front porch in a rocking chair with a blanket wrapped around her knees. Well, let me tell you, Grandma doesn't do that any more. Today she's downtown shopping for a trip to Hawaii."

The rocking chair and the blanket belong to the mythology of old age, but that image is only part of the faulty perception of old age. Winnipeg sociologist Mark Nivak, in his 1985 book, *Stereotyping Aging*, listed those common myths about old people.

1. Most are sick and in nursing homes. Fact: only six per cent are.
2. Many are feeble-minded. Fact: mental disturbance in old age is not normally caused by age itself but au-

ally by disease. U.S. and British studies have shown that verbal comprehension, numerical skills and inductive reasoning often improve with age.

4. Aging makes people better mothers. Plots the direct opposite—old age makes habits and personality more sharply defined.

5. Middle-aged children abandon their parents. Fact: more than two-thirds of those aged 65 to 74 live in families with a spouse or unmarried children.

6. Old age brings physical decline. Fact: although muscular strength diminishes with age, most people can continue doing what they have always done, having no reduced, one late old age.

For her part, Mariel Moon declared: "If I had to write at some group that creates these myths and creates difficulties for the elderly, it would be the observers who peep at us with this idea that you must be beautiful, you must be sexy, you must be everything related to youth if you're going to be 'attractive.' Nobody has said out loud many, many times that we are all in the process of aging."

The aged, writes Novak, are surrounded by negative stereotypes, most of them untrue (page 58). Even so, he adds: "The geriatric boom will reshape Canadian life. It will force us to rethink our ideas about retirement. It will make us change our assumptions about work, and it will demand economic planning and new services to meet the needs of an older population."

**Fact:** In Victoria, Novak's "geriatric boom" is a long-standing fact of life. It has dispelled much of the mythology of aging, raised questions about conventional retirement and the way society looks after old people who cannot look after themselves, and created an industry of services unequalled anywhere in the country. Among them: off-street drop-in agencies for the elderly, which one day, experts say, will become as common across Canada as drop-in centres for disaffected youth were in the 1960s. Victoria has 34 drop-in and day care centres for old people equipped with 38 for Metropolitan Toronto, which has 30 times the population. In fact, Greater Victoria has a chain of them called Silver Threads, where 3,300 members pay \$15 a year for in-home concerts, a games room, library, hot lunches and counselling for problems ranging from money to marriage and sex.

"Sex, sex," said Silver Threads executive director, Patsie Barker, 50. She sat in her office in the organization's main centre on downtown Pigeon Street and blushed herself around in the chair behind her desk, frowning

a painful right hip, while she lit a cigarette, and said: "There is always the problem of one who has no desire for sex any more and the other one still wanting it. I knew a woman in her 70s came in, and I was telling her about the programs we had. She kept asking if there were any men in them. Finally she said, 'You always use the term companionship. I'm not out for sex—

There were handmade crib blankets, dolls' clothes and school book bags. They are a preoccupation of old age that may be disappointing. Regulated Barker: "We're seeing a different type of older people. They have had more education, they have more money because of indexed company pensions, they have had better opportunities, and they want something short, sharp and stimulating. They want to know about computers, about what's going on in the world."

The changing face and mood of old age are apparent to Brewers, the politician, and Barker, the counsellor. They are also apparent to those who deliver services to the elderly. Glen Hinton is administrator of Forward, 2001 Support Services which, based on ability to pay, charges from nothing to \$10.35 an hour for such tasks as housecleaning and shopping. The 65-year-old native of Thunder Bay, Ont., sipped iced tea in Tommy Turner's restaurant on Pandora Street and said: "We shouldn't look at people who are over 65 any differently than we look at people under 65. We should look at them as either young people's problems or not posing health problems, as having accommodation problems or not having accommodation problems. Let's put it this way: if you're coming in on the aged as though they represented a disease."

**Home:** For most of Victoria's 400,000, growing old has been anything but a disease. Eighty per cent of them, said Hinton, are living independently with little or no outside help. An additional 30 per cent are in institutions of one kind or another—

partnership. I want straight sex, that's what I want.' Old people do want sex, and for them to want it at 90 is not uncommon."

It was the lobby from Barker's office in the library that had a glass display case containing a yellow handkerchief, a white mittens and sweater for \$59. For some reason, the same outfit is also given out for \$14

Council of Canada, in "the most significant future development in health-care delivery."

And not all those who seem to end their lives ended up in nursing homes, Hinton said. "We have always had the idea that the aging process, once it occurs, isn't negotiable, that there is nothing we can do. That's just not true. What we are looking at now is rehabilitation. It is quite possible that older people, with changes in medication and an understanding of the

prolongation, who teaches it. Thinned and bearded, Baker sat in shorts and T-shirt on the veranda of his old home in Victoria, drinking a can of beer, and declared: "Let's just deal with poor people or old people or handicapped people. The old who are poor need the same things as the young poor. They need money, they need food banks, they need help with shelter and accommodation. But that hasn't got anything to do with age. I have had old people say to me, 'What



Murphy, Ken (Jack): "Victoria is a place where people come to be alive."

chemical imbalance and the changes in the senses that occur in later years, can have some of their independence restored."

**Study:** But that will require study, and one thing that many old people in Victoria say that they do not want to be studied. Hinton was director of the Victoria Institute of Gerontology, launched in 1983 by the Victoria General Hospital, the Victoria Gerontology Association and the University of Victoria to study old people and the aging process. It was an ambitious but short-lived experiment. Said Alderman Eric Simons, the institute's fund-raising chairman and, at 65, the city's retired fire chief: "It was a dismal failure. It seemed to me that elderly people were saying to us 'Get lost, we don't need you and we don't want to be looked at.'"

However, the University of Victoria does offer a course on the sociology of aging, and Paul Baker is the 58-year-old

are you doing?" You have a course in old people at the university? Haven't you got something better to spend your money on?"

Baker is equally outspoken on the subject of retirement: "I live now at 65 you can say, 'Goodbye, I'm not going to do it anymore.' We can have a two-week vacation from old people but we expect too little of them. We should demand a lot from those who have something to give and reward them, too."

Some of them are contributing to such aims. Forward's Glen Hinton said that one of the "most innovative" agencies in town is called Seniors Serving Seniors. One of its fund-raising chairmen has organized a half-day race for people with problems ranging from loneliness to money and alcohol. The agency's growth, and Hinton, is partly a reflection of the new vigor and the new vitality.

Despite Victoria's reputation as a haven for lawn bowlers and the place where people with white hair are perpetually

drinking afternoon tea, in the bushes and reached lobby of the my-sheathed Rouses hotel, it has lots of over-60s who agree with Baker about retirement. Said chairman: "It's not 'Everybody says, 'I'll be dead when I'm 90, so I'm fine.' What the hell, I didn't want to retire. What's important to people like me is that we need to be needed as we go on and do things. Retirement for old is a disaster. It's a tragedy."

**Shaggy:** Arthur Hugh Murphy, otherwise known as Pat, a 32-year-old retired newspaper man, still writes for various periodicals, including Vancouver's *The Elder* (formerly *The Newsweek* of Western Canada). He plays golf, wears a beige golf shirt and slacks, sat in the bar of the Harbour Towers Hotel sipping tea and looking at his glass of ginger ale. Said Murphy: "There seems to be a general feeling about that after you reach the age of retirement you go into a state of mental retardation, that you suddenly become interested in silly nonsense but not in Bach, Chopin or Haydn. If you're stuck at 65 you were probably stupid at 35. The old population is the same as the young population, and the younger people realize it the better. You know, you go out into the hinterland around here and you'll see all kinds of old people tramping through the woods and along the shore in fishing boots, staying out overnight. This is a place where people come to be alive. This is not a graveyard."

But Victoria is a city where not all the over-60s can hike in the woods and for them Forward's Hinton says that the way the city is contributing is better than conventional houses for the aged. He suggested more buildings with individual apartments, a communal dining room for residents who do not want to bother cooking, a manager who visits each apartment daily to make sure the apartments are all right and an alarm system so that "if someone falls in the tub, they can get help in three minutes."

**Catch-up:** Suggestions as to how to reverse the fall of the elderly are many. But far more than three dozen organizations in Victoria offer agencies ranging from yoga classes to vacation planning ("We Bride Seniors Tours, featuring Vera Lynn"), but there is little co-ordination among the agencies. Said Mayor Brewers: "We're always playing catch-up. Maybe we need a task force on aging to figure out more clearly where we go from here." But the increasing self-awareness of the elderly points to the day when Victoria, and the rest of the country, will take their direction from task forces not on the elderly—but by them.

—KEE CORRIE in Victoria

# WAREHOUSING THE ELDERLY

COVER

Once there was a woman in Winnipeg who became agitated with a man who was already having an affair. Eventually, she persuaded him to abandon his relationship and become involved with her. Their sexual activity grew heated and upset the neighbors, and, as a result, they ran away, got married and moved into a downtown hotel. But after two days they were evicted because they had no money. They also had no choice but to return to the place they had fled—the Oakview Place nursing home on Ness Avenue in the Winnipeg suburb of St. James. The man died at 83 in 1982, seven years after the eviction. He spent the last five years of his life alone, his wife died in 1977. Their possessions, said Oakview director of care Darlene Bowley, were not exceptional among the elderly and illustrated the con- sidering inability of nursing homes to engage surroundings in which residents could engage in social activity. Said Bowley: "It is just as natural for people in their 70s and 80s to have sexual needs as to be hungry."

But creating sexual freedom for their clients is only one of the challenges facing the 3,646 institutions—caring homes, homes for the aged and chronic-care hospitals—across Canada that provide special care of one kind or another for the more than 300,000 people 65 and over who are too physically ill, disabled or infirm to look after themselves. Some of the other challenges:

**1. Improving the image.** Institutions, particularly nursing homes, want to be recognized for their ability to offer special care, not simply for providing places in which old people live or die.

**2. Helping families.** Some institutions want more provincial money so they can hire social workers to help families deal with the guilt often as-

sociated with putting a relative into a home.

**3. Providing more privacy.** Many institutions—public, including homes in particular—are forced by the way they were designed and by long waiting lists to put two and sometimes more people in each room.

**4. Persuading governments to improve home-support services.** There are thousands of people in chronic-care hospitals and nursing homes who could manage on their own if they had help with such tasks as shopping, cooking, cleaning and bathing.

Solutions to these and other problems are spread more than eight per cent of Canadian 65 and over are already in institu-

tions—one of the highest rates in the world—and that age group, according to Statistics Canada, will increase to six million or 21 per cent by the year 2021, from the present 4.3 million, slightly less than 10 per cent of the total population. More significant, for those offering institutional care, is the fact that the numbers of Canadian 85 and over—those most in need of health and home-support services—a growing area faster than two per cent of those 65 to 84 are in institutions, compared to 64 per cent for people over 85. Said University of Manitoba sociologist Mark Novak in his 1985 book *Sheltering Aging*: "Actual population ages, many and more people will need nursing-home care. In Ontario and Manitoba, for instance, all nursing-home beds are filled all the time, a person often has to wait up to a year to get into one."

Whatever the future holds, it is the present and the immediate needs of their clientele that preoccupy the people who run the centres that care for the elderly. Darlene Stephenson, administrator of Winnipeg's Oakview Place, said that nursing homes must



Solives (left) Shorten Home for the Aged; more will need nursing-home care

learn how to deal with two major problems: the sexual drive of some residents and the effect on children and grandchildren of placing their parents or grandparents in a home. Stephenson said that Oakview Place wanted more money so it could hire a social worker to help families cope with guilt and sense of loss. However, it was a fact that the Manitoba government did not acknowledge, said Stephenson: "There is no tangible paycheck to receiving family anxiety." Carol Burrows, co-ordinator of the Ottawa-Carleton Council on Aging, said families are constantly in pain. "Because they haven't come to terms with their own aging."

Several Stephenson said that some residents wanted to remain sexually active, but many nursing homes were not designed to accommodate that need—the beds were all single and most of the rooms were shared—and so the staff had discussed such makeshift arrangements as mattresses on the floor and making a "visiting room" available. The problem with the "visiting room," said Oakview's Bowley, was that residents feared the indignity of having to apply for permission to use it. Stephenson said that the sexual drive of the elderly had been ignored by the medical profession, which not only refused to recognize it but turned aside suggestions that doctors might be able to help.

The nursing element at Oakview—and other centres across the country—is the opportunity to be alone. Said Louis Novak, executive director of Montreal's 387-bed Maisonneuve Hospital Geriatric Centre, where two-thirds of the rooms are private. "Human beings need privacy as much as they need to breathe." Ottawa's Carol Burrows said that those who care for the elderly would like to furnish more privacy, but many centres, built years ago when such needs were not understood, did not have room.

There is a lack of space not only for privacy but for new additions to most institutions across the country. The University of Manitoba's Mark Novak said the clamor at the door was aggravated by the lack of home-support services for three main groups: those too poor to keep their own homes; many but not poor enough to get provincial financial aid; the elderly, particularly women, with no pension other than old-age security; and those who live in rural areas too sparsely populated to attract any home support services at all. Said Novak: "When people have to leave their homes, it has less to do with illness than with the lack of community support."

Betty Havens, the Manitoba provincial gerontologist, agreed with Novak that community support services are more desirable than institutions for many over-65. Said Havens: "We're not going to find the answers by simply building buildings. Unfortunately, that's the thing to do. Buildings get money attached to them. They become made of prestige, almost like shrines. But what makes a community are the services, not the buildings." Christine Lawrence, assistant executive director of the provincially funded Alberta Council on Aging, said many clients be drawn from institutional to home-care programs. The problem, said Lawrence, was that politicians could get more credit by promoting institutional care. Said Dr. Nirava Chappell, director of the centre on aging at the University of Manitoba: "One of the primary determinants of whether you become institutionalized is the informal support group around you. The more support you have, the more likely your chances of staying in the community." Jean-François Belandier, director of program evaluation for the Quebec government's centre for local community services, said that the province was using community supports to allow people. "In fact, it seems as though they run for as long as they can. More and more people want to die at home."

Several experts say that improved home-support services would not only help our over-65 keep their independence but they would also make more room available in nursing homes for those who languish in hospitals because there is no place else for them to go. Old people, many of them chronically ill, occupy nearly half the beds in the country's 1,400 hospitals at any given time. The demand is bound to increase because the fastest-growing old-age group is the one most vulnerable to chronic illness: those 85 and up. The solution, said a 1978 report to the Senate Council of Canada, is not more hospital beds but creating the chronically ill elsewhere, perhaps in their own homes. Canadian sociologist Joan Kohn Hoffman said that a hospital study which showed that an increasing proportion of their beds are filled by patients for whom they can provide little active medical treatment. "Three years ago *The Winnipeg Free Press* quoted Dr. Colin Powell, head of geriatric medicine at Winnipeg's St. Boniface General Hospital, as saying that the hospital usually had about 50 patients waiting up to six months for space to become open at a private-care institution." Dr. David Sklaroff of Edmonton, the



only geriatric medical specialist in Alberta, said that the elderly have different medical needs from the rest of the population, but that his own profession was largely unprepared for what he called the "grey wave" of the 21st century. Said Sullivan: "We are in a crisis situation." He estimated that there were no more than 50 geriatric medicine specialists in Canada, but that the country could use 200 "immediately." If there were more specialists and a greater emphasis on home care, said Sullivan, then more old people would not have to enter institutions for some time.

But in many parts of the country, home support is either scanty or nonexistent. In Halifax, Dalhousie University's Barbara Keady, who teaches the sociology of aging, said home care in Nova Scotia is "severely understated and fragmented" and often available only to those who can pay for it. The situation is similar in other parts of the country, especially outside big cities, and as a result the pressure on special-care institutions is unrelenting. There is a year-long waiting list for admission to Father David Dowd Memorial Home in Montreal's Côte des Neiges district, and director Al Roussignol said that the list would get longer as life expectancy and the proportion of over-65s in the population increase. (Montreal's Betty Haines disagrees; she said demand will decline toward the end of this century and peak up well into the next.)

**Nonetheless** Said Roussignol: "When a person moves into a place like this, it is a traumatic experience. In a sense, it's the end—they're being removed from their families and society. We are dealing with people who essentially have no choice, and once they realize they belong here they usually adapt well." Added Marian Currie, 65, a supervisor at Father Dowd: "Some of them accept the place right away and some never do. For an old person, there is nothing to least staying at home."

The residents of Father Dowd are divided on that point. Agnes Hayes is an 85-year-old former magazine editor's assistant who is nearly blind. "Personally," said Hayes, "I don't like the idea of being institutionalized—period. But I've adjusted to it, and I'm not that far from sterility." For her part, Catherine Sullivan, a 64-year-old former advertising executive with

20 grandchildren, moved into Father Dowd several years ago to be with her husband who had been stricken with Alzheimer's disease. When he died four years ago, said Sullivan, "I went home for two or three weeks, but I was so miserable I came back." She spent most of the summer visiting a daughter in Kingston, Ont., and other relatives in that province and gave each weekend to the home of a married daughter in Montreal. Added Sullivan: "Some families of the people here visit once in a while but, really, they just forget them here. Some people here never being here and never come out of

the results of a poll among 16 residents who were asked how they felt about mixing confused old people with those still alert. Nearly 50 per cent said that they were sympathetic, but 44.4 per cent said that the answerers made them feel depressed. Nearly one-third said that they avoided confused residents. The respondents were also asked to complete the sentence "Old people usually are..." Nearly three-quarters gave what the survey called a "totally negative" response. Asked to identify the positive aspects of aging, 51.1 per cent said there was "nothing good" about it. About 77 per cent said it was a "blessing" because it meant they were "nearing the end" of their lives.

The elderly are often asked to defend their institutional homes. Said Estelle Barber, 96, of Ottawa's Globe Centre, a home for the aged: "I don't call them an institution, to me, this is home." Jewish Arts, 96, moved into Globe Centre 11 years ago. "It's a heartbreak when you have to sell your furniture and wedding presents, but I've never been sorry for one minute," said Dorothy Langley, 96. "An institution is an institution no matter what you call it, but this is my home. I haven't got much sympathy for anyone here. Nine out of 10 have never had it so good." Eileen Effekt, 74, also dismissed the critics. "There are some that don't like it. They'd rather cry." Donald McNew, 74, says that he does not care whether they cry or not. He said he avoids the less capable residents because "I'm sure I'd find it very depressing."

**Quebec:** To Jean-Claude Pagout, a neurological sciences expert at the University of Quebec, depression among the elderly in institutions is understandable. Society, said Pagout, is misguided in its conviction that everything should be done for the elderly. Said Pagout: "Most of the elderly don't want to live in a golden ghetto. They want to live a normal life. If we place them in a situation where everything is perfect, their faculties will deteriorate." But for most of the nation's over-65s, perfection holds no attraction—it is merely the opportunity to continue living at home.

—RAE CORBELL is a freelance writer with DAN RUTHER in Montreal. JENNIFER FRASER is in Winnipeg. ALEXANDER HARRIS is Ottawa, DEBORAH FINKEL is and CHLOE SMOKE is Halifax. ARNOLD GORDON is Calgary and contributes reports.



Sharon Howe's Dr. Henry Paulson: Opportunities for privacy

their rooms." Since 1985 the Quebec government has been placing increasing numbers of people suffering from Alzheimer's in special disoriented caused by strokes into nursing homes occupied by relatively lucid people. Said Sullivan: "It's not the same here. A lot of people don't like what's happening." Many share that view.

Lauri Jolly, a social work survey of conditions at Father Dowd outlined said



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# GROWING OLD WITH STYLE

COVER

Do not go gentle into that good night,  
Old age should burn and rave at close  
of day.  
Rage, rage against the dying of the  
light.—Dylan Thomas

Everyone must die, but that irresponsible reality weighs most heavily on the old. Obituary notices of friends and loved ones and declining physical and mental powers are some of the sharp reminders of mortality that may cause old people to give up—and may positively frighten them. But many prefer to fight vigorously. At 96, U.S. comedian George Burns so personifies this lively approach that fellow comic Bob Hope, himself an active 85-year-old, referred to the tiny, cigar-smoking neophyte as “the Peter Pan of the premiere set.” And shortly before his birthday last January, Burns seemed up his attitude toward aging with an anecdote. Said Burns: “A newspaper lady called me up the other day for an interview. She said, ‘Is it true you go out with young girls?’ I said, ‘It’s true.’” She said, “Is it true you drink four or five martinis a day?” “It’s true,” I said.

She asked, “What does your doctor think about this?” “I don’t know,” I replied. “He’s dead!”

**Proof:** The story works better as a joke than a generation far long life, but Burns is living proof that staying second for a long time sometimes pays off. After a lengthy stint in vaudeville—beginning with his first stage appearance at seven—Burns became known as the straight man for wife Gracie Allen’s zany comic routines during the 1930s. Then, when he was in his 60s and still active as an actor and comedian, Burns achieved stardom in his own right. Since then, he has based his career on making and denying old age, and in the process he has become a symbol of stylish survival for many of those who, like him, cut their teeth in the age of vaudeville. Vowing never to retire, Burns has already made plans for his 100th birthday celebration on stage at London’s famed Palladium. Said Burns: “I can’t afford to die, not when I’m booked.”

Not all humorists share Burns’ jaunty attitude toward aging, and Stephen Leacock, for one, once remarked that “the only good thing you can say about old age is it’s better than being dead.” Still, like Burns, many ordinary

people have learned to enjoy the freedom of their so-called golden years. Gracefully or otherwise, they have accepted the transition to old age, as Jean Tardif did in Muriel Spark’s 1968 novel *Memento Mori* (Latin for “sign of death”), in Spark’s poignant exploration of life among the elderly. Gracely Tardif declares: “Glow notwithstanding it is to be getting old, how

Certainly, social attitudes have changed since 1968: activities as Abbie Hoffman taught their long-haired peers to “never trust anyone over 30.” Now those same members of the large baby-boom generation are in their middle years, and old age is no longer an unimaginably distant prospect. One result: the 49-year-old Hoffman now tells his peers not to trust

young. At 55, the durable redneck returned to the airwaves this fall in a new ABC-TV series, *Life with Lucy*. And last week’s *60 Minutes* awards in Pasadena, Calif., provided additional proof that aging had become a hot new media subject. There, at an annual ceremony held to honor the best work in U.S. television, NBC’s *Golden Girls* won four prizes including the best comedy series award. One went to 69-year-old Betty White, who received the best screen award for her role in a weekly program dealing with the problem of four women struggling with advancing age.

**Comments:** Not despite such signs of acceptance, many elderly men and women endure thoughtless comments from

ones that time is creeping out. Said *Prager*: “As you get older, life becomes far more interesting. You have no time to think of slowing down. You don’t have anything because there is so much left to do. When you are young you waste so much time. Now, I don’t want to waste a moment.”

Like *Prager*, Grant MacEwan, a former lieutenant-governor of Alberta, is hardly aware of the passing of time. A partial list of his achievements demonstrates his belief that staying busy is one of the keys to a long, fruitful life. MacEwan, 68, is a former Calgary mayor, a former university professor and the author of some 40 books. Vigorous activity has always been MacEwan’s trademark, and while serving as lieutenant-governor 20 years ago, he often dismissed the chauffeur-driven limousine as his disposal, preferring instead to walk five km to his Edmonton office each day. But he is based on an already-legendary reputation as a hot July day in 1984 when he attempted to discipline an astronaut by flying on his daughter’s farm 15 km southwest of Calgary. MacEwan, an experienced rider, ignored his family’s objections and mounted the horse bareback. The filly threw him off and MacEwan had to stay in hospital for five days with a cracked pelvis.

But MacEwan acknowledges that many old people have never learned how to fit into life. Part of the blame, he says, lies with the individual and part with a support system that fails to prepare people for old age. Said MacEwan: “It is not enough just to find old people, clothe them and house them if they have nothing to do.”

**Swing:** Toronto’s Helen Hogg is one person who has never had that problem. At 81, she is Canada’s oldest living active retirement and an author. On Hogg’s count—a personal phenomenon that she observed for a second time last year after first seeing it on its previous spring past the earth in 1918—Hogg, a leading expert on star charts, is gradually coming down her workload. She began the present 32 years ago when she stopped teaching university courses, cutting as much as four hours from a 12-hour workday. And in a confession to age, she acknowledges that she now finds it difficult to prepare family meals for 30 people—but dinners for 10 are “trivial.” Said Hogg: “The thing I hang on to most in my research I wouldn’t want too much less. I wouldn’t know how to do with it.”

By contrast, Hogg also recognizes that retirement, Rockford, a self-employed Montreal furniture maker and upholsterer, said *MacEwan*: “If you want to stay young, work hard. If pas-

sle do nothing, they deteriorate quickly.” Added John Rankin, a retired farmer who lives in Harrows, Man., 60 km northwest of Brandon: “For me, retirement is a hypothetical thing. I just don’t get paid anymore.” Rankin has stayed busy by working for groups as diverse as the NR Club and the Harrows district health centre. But as an executive president of the Manitoba Society of Seniors, Rankin is also devoted to combating stereotypes about old people. Said Rankin: “We detect a stereotype of seniors. There are as many differences in seniors as there are in any other group, and we like to feel they have as much individuality as anyone else.”

**Optimism:** Despite their varied pursuits and interests, many active old people have one characteristic in common: a positive attitude toward life. Rankin, for one, said that optimism



Burns with younger movie stars: actress Brooke Shields, Hope (right) denying age

much better to be old? Typical of this new breed is Beth Bental, a 65-year-old Winnipeg instructor who, three times a week, teaches the rhythmic movements of Tai Chi to students her age or younger. Said Bental: “The more years are terrific. And, like many retirement resources, including Burns and movie star Katherine Hepburn, co-edited *Little Old* has shown that the goal roles need not be reserved for the

young—simply because they are old. Montreal artist Eva Prager, for one, recalls attending a recent party where another young-age guest asked her if she was still painting. Declared the 73-year-old artist, who has done commissioned works of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau and dancer Rudolf Nureyev: “What a stupid question. Art is a life-long commitment. You don’t stop when you turn 65.” The bold strokes and vibrant colors of her work show that she still retains her powers—and her awen-

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Rockford: “to stay young, work hard”

helped him survive surgery for cancer 15 years ago. And Hogg says that “the glass is always half full, never half empty.” In similar fashion, 85-year-old Andrew Bleiweiss has his own formula for staying young. For one thing, he began his retirement by helping Winnipeg’s Workers Benevolent Society organize and construct the seven-story apartment block he now inhabits. And the maxim is simple and direct: Said Bleiweiss: “I refuse to be a sick old man. I just refuse to be sick.” Other people have found their own solutions, but for Bleiweiss and others, such audacious optimism is the feature of youth.

—JOHN RANKIN with ARLEEN GIBNEY in Calgary, JOSHUA BEARD in Winnipeg and DAN BELLE in Montreal



Montreal's Chinatown: many rooms in an unofficial refugee camp for the elderly

## CULTURE SHOCK IN A NEW LAND

COVER

**D**uring the past decade re-development has enveloped up much of Montreal's small Chinatown, prompting most of the city's 45,000 Chinese to move to the suburbs. Now, almost all the 600 Chinese who inhabit the rundown rooming houses in the area are old. Chinatown has become an unofficial refugee camp for the elderly. And for those people who came from a civilization where caring for the elderly is a sacred duty, the isolation is a profound cultural change. Equally extraordinary is the route that many of them took to Chinatown. For many it began when, following the death of a husband or wife, children in Canada invited them to emigrate from China. But often those pensions and visas the two generations find that they cannot live under the same roof. Then, the elderly parents move to small rooms in Chinatown. Says Chinese community leader and businessman Kenneth Cheung: "In China, the aged expect to be revered. They are a privileged class. They came

over here and found that the rules had changed. Here they are a nuisance."

**Prognosis:** The plight of Montreal's elderly Chinese is not unique. Other immigrant groups in Canada have also found old-country traditions of strong family ties and home care for the elderly waning in a new land. Understanding Seniors and Culture, a 1996 book funded by the Alberta government, noted that development and related new instances of a Chinese couple who joined their son in Canada only to discover that he expected them to live in a home for the elderly. Declined author Susan Cormier. "They felt ashamed that their son did not want them living in his house." In the same way, Canadianized children of Portuguese descent often resent having to support elderly parents in their homes, according to Arif Nunez, co-ordinator of the 15,000-member Calgary-based Pasajal Gacela Senior Society. And many of Montreal's 100,000 Jews, members of a community known for its close-knit family ties, are now isolating their

young relatives in nursing homes. Said Louis Novick, director of Mount Sinai Hospital Geriatric Centre: "The Jews have strayed as far from their traditions as anyone else. The percentage of Jews who keep their parents at home has decreased enormously."

**Means:** But nowhere are those changes more evident than in Montreal's Chinatown. Ben Thomas Ben, director of the city's Chinese Goldstone Mission in Chinatown, has a list of 200 applicants waiting to enter the mission's 45-bed senior citizens' residence. Many in the mass rooms near the mission have fled from their children's homes in the suburbs. Said Ben, detailing a common pattern: "They are left at home alone during the day with nothing to do. They are isolated, so they spend hours talking on the phone to Chinese-speaking friends. Then their children get mad because they can never call home. Applicants start, and soon the situation has deteriorated completely. Then they move out."

According to Ben, those estranged elderly feel more at home in Chinatown because they are among people who share their culture. Still, many also harbor feelings of resentment against their children, says Montreal sociologist Kwok Chan. "There is a tremendous change happening in the Chinese community between old values and new values. Neither generation has figured out how to deal with it."

Ben tells the story of a man who managed to patch up a rift with his mother, a migrant resident, by buying her a video cassette recorder and a color television. Said the priest: "Now he rents tapes for her and visits regularly. She seems happy." But color televisions alone will not overcome the cultural isolation of Montreal's elderly Chinese. Said Chan: "It is a very important problem, yet the leaders of the community do not want to admit it exists. As a result, the government thinks our elderly are being taken care of by the younger generation. It is costing a lot in the way of suffering to keep up appearances."

**Living:** Still, the Mount Sinai centre's Novick suggests that for many Jews—indeed for anyone seeking the best care for aged relatives—placement in a nursing home or hospital may not clash with ancient tradition. Said Novick: "The norm of loving and respecting your parents is there, it is just expressed differently. When appropriate, you do it by breaking down the doors of a good institution to see what your parents involve proper care. That doesn't constitute abandonment, it constitutes an act of hope and heartbreak."

—BEN BAKER in Montreal

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CANADIAN IMPERIAL  
BANK OF COMMERCE

## The high cost of winning and losing

Wearing his team's loud uniform of yellow, burnt orange and navy blue, a 31-year-old Californian last week pitched his way into major league baseball's record book and the Houston Astros into the playoffs. Mike Scott's no-hitter against the San Francisco Giants was the first such feat in the National League since 1960. More importantly, Scott's was the first no-hitter that clinched a pennant. After the parks popped and the jubilant Astros celebrated their National League West championship with ritual champagne showers, only two causes of division-title victory remained as ice. But on the eve of the season's second-last weekend, only time separated the American League's Boston Red Sox and the California Angels from their bubbly shower.

Scott's heroics—he struck out 13 batters and walked only two—added a welcome touch of drama to an unusually tranquil September. Not since 1969, when four divisions were created from baseball's two leagues, have all the pennant races ended so quickly. In the National League East, New York's Mets celebrated their division title after playing only 146 of 302 games. The Astros needed more consistency—but led the second-place Cincinnati Reds by 10 games. In the American League, after playing just 152 games each, the Red Sox needed only three more wins to clinch the East and the Angels two to win the West. But even as the final quarter tamed up for the playoffs, the backup groups were not quite ready to leave the stage: Red Toronto Blue Jay Jesse Barfield "We're going to try to remove a few nails from our only shoe."

While Toronto's fate seemed all but certain, Barfield himself led the American League in one of the few remaining races. At week's end, the 26-year-old right fielder had 36 home runs, two

more than veteran designated hitter Dave Kingman of the Oakland Athletics. Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies led the National League home-run derby by seven, with 37. In both leagues the race for the batting title seemed unlikely to be decided until the final games. As the weekend began in the American League, New York Yankee Don Mattingly led Wade Boggs of

Montreal and triples—Ramos appears due for a raise. Boston's Boggs and New York's Mattingly, each earning about \$1.5 million for 1994, are both eligible for salary arbitration.

Indeed, financial reports leaked at a meeting of the 30 major league team owners in Newport Beach, Calif., last week reflect the impact of free agency and arbitration on the season's annual costs—and presumably on the bottom lines. In 1993, before the game was forced by the courts to accept free agency, the Atlanta Braves paid slightly more than \$14 million in salaries. This season, with baseball's highest payroll and trailing Houston by 17½ games, Atlanta paid its players more than \$15.8 million. Since 1980 the Jays' payroll has jumped to more than \$11 million from about \$2.3 million. Last year's prize free agents—exclusively Detroit Tiger slugger Kirk Gibson—received no offers from other teams. But because of complaints filed by the players' association, an arbitrator will eventually decide whether the owners need to cut costs.

But what the owners saved by not bidding against each other for players, they spent getting rid of the ones they had. Guaranteed salaries paid to 48 players released this season total more than \$33 million. On the bright side, the Blue Jays' projected loss for 1994 will be about \$15 million, not the \$5 million the owners had originally anticipated.

In the season's final week, owners of the other also-ran teams will all be tabulating their bottom lines. Players like Barfield, Ramos, Mattingly and Boggs will watch line scores at a different sort. And for the four teams in the championship series that begin next week, playoff revenue will be added to their calculations—as will the cost of more champagne.

—RAL QUINN in Toronto



Scott toasted by Astros manager Hal Lanier some champagne still cold

the Red Sox by one point. In the National League, Montreal Expo Tim Lincecum's lead over San Diego Padre Tony Gwynn was just four points. Large financial rewards await the winners.

In fact, players' salaries are one of major league baseball's major problems. Ramos is on a \$1.5 million (U.S.) one-year contract. When the season ends he will become a free agent, eligible to sign with the highest-bidding team. And based on his 1994 performance—at week's end a .336 batting average with 63 stolen bases and the National League lead in on-base per-

## Show Your Stripes!



*Tia Maria*  
TONIGHT



Grandmother with Gabriel; Stiller (below) 'the return of the sparkle of life'

## HEALTH

# Race against the clock

A new life began for Gabriel Bruce at 8:52 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 22. At that moment, in the operating rooms known as OR-1 at University Hospital in London, Ont., a team of three surgeons completed a liver transplant that saved the four-year-old Winnipeg boy from certain death from liver failure. The six-hour operation followed a continent-wide search for a new liver to replace Gabriel's own organ, which may have been destroyed by a leak of hepatitis. According to Dr. Martin Jenner, chief of the post-pediatric transplant unit of University Hospital and Children's Hospital of Western Ontario, the boy was "just running out of time" before he received the liver of a three-year-old American boy who was killed in a car accident near Joplin, Mo. After surgery Gabriel's doctors were cautiously optimistic about his chances of full recovery. Said Jenner: "One would expect he would have a greater than 50-50 chance of making it."

The Monday morning surgery coincided a dramatic overnight race against the clock. It began on Sunday evening when James Springer, co-director of Kansas City's Midwest Organ Bank, telephoned transplant co-ordinator Anita Hellstern in London at 8:32 p.m. to inform her that a liver

from a child with O-type blood matching Bruce's was available. Dr. Gaben Stiller, the chief of the multi-organ transplant unit, who had issued an extraordinary public appeal for a donor six days earlier, quickly assembled the transplant team for the 1,200-km flight to Joplin, 380 km south of Kansas City, aboard a corporate jet donated by Markham, Ont.-based auto parts maker Magna International Inc. At 9:30 a.m. in an operating room of Joplin's Freeman Hospital, Dr. David Grant reserved a healthy liver from the body of three-year-old Michael

Only two minutes after the Census Crutcher 3 jet took off from Joplin, Dr. David Grant gave Gabriel an anti-hepatitis A London, Ont. TGA as he, after the team from Joplin had arrived at OR-1, Dr. William Wall and Grant removed Gabriel's damaged liver. And seven minutes later they be-

gan the delicate task of connecting the healthy organ to the youngster. Finally, 46 minutes after doctors first placed the transplanted liver inside the boy, it started working, draining his body of poisons that had collected over six weeks of illness. The operation ended at 1:35 a.m., precisely 17 hours after the call from Kansas City. Dr. Paul Krow, a University Hospital kidney-transplant specialist, later told a news conference, "The surgery itself went very smoothly."

Stiller said he took the unusual step of launching a public appeal for a donor because he could not bear to see "the little fellow die in silence and misery." He added, "I had to die without a donor, I would never have forgiven myself." Gabriel, a Gae Indian, was born on the Poplar River Reserve, 65 km north of Winnipeg. Only six weeks before the operation, he had been a happy, healthy child living with his grandparents, Annie and Daniel Bruce, in Winnipeg. Then, his family physicians noticed that fluids were building up in his lungs because a leak of hepatitis was destroying his liver. Gabriel began his 27-day wait for a new liver when he entered Children's Hospital in London on Aug. 26. For all but the first five days, his grandparents maintained a bedside vigil. The boy's mother, Phyllis Bruce, who has a three-year-old daughter, Justine, in Winnipeg, arrived in London three days before her son was transferred to University Hospital for the operation, the 46th liver transplant performed there since 1977.

By week's end, Gabriel, whose condition was upgraded to serious but stable from critical, was breathing without the assistance of a respirator. And Stiller said, "To see the return of the sparkle of life into his eyes, I have just a tremendous gratitude to God that I could be part of it." Doctors continued to give Gabriel the powerful anti-infective drug acyclovir to prevent the glaucoma, but they moved the boy from the intensive care unit to the multi-organ transplant unit, where his condition was able to relax. Their greatest fear now is that the boy's body may attempt to reject the new organ, which happens in about half of all transplants. Krow said, "Paul Krow said that he expects the boy to be well enough to go home in six weeks."

—KEVIN BRAWLEY with  
—STYLING: JACQUELINE ROBERTS



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We told you this was really big. You have now learned you can use this it only on ad



Eaton (center) with police, sparing the years from friends of the victims.

## CRIME

# Murder in Miramichi

Through a cold, steady drizzle, several 3000 officers escorted a handcuffed mid-winter just 400 many onlookers outside the courthouse in Newcastle, N.B., a rural town of 1,700, in the northwest of the province. Facing charges of first- and second-degree murder, attempted murder and sexual assault, Kenneth Eaton, a slight, curly-haired 21-year-old dressed in blue jeans and a checked shirt, looked straight ahead. He did not respond to the jeers of a group of teenagers—many of whom had been friends of the young victim in the series of crimes that has horrified communities in the Miramichi River region. Seal Owens Brown, a 40-year-old housewife whose husband, Ernest, had found the battered body of 16-year-old Therese MacLaughlin's two days earlier. "We were shocked."

MacLaughlin—known as Big Red because of her long red hair—was last seen leaving a local bar alone at 10 p.m. on Sept. 21. The next day Brown, a 50-year-old unemployed woodworker, discovered her body in a gravel pit. The site was about two kilometers from the victim's home in the village of Lower Nigadoo, where the single mother had lived with her six-month-old son, Daniel, and her parents. According to police, MacLaughlin had been beaten to death. But Grant Eaton, "Ernest's friend" called it was. The rear "I don't do rape."

MacLaughlin's death came six weeks after another brutal killing which

ruined fears among Miramichi residents that a killer was living in their midst. In the early evening of Aug. 18, 16-year-old Tina Probyn's and her 14-year-old friend Gina Gustaf left Probyn's home in Russellville, 30 km from Newcastle, to ride their bikes. At 8 a.m. the next day, Gustaf's parents discovered Probyn's sexually assaulted and stabbed body on a dirt road a few kilometers from her home. Gustaf, who was also sexually assaulted, suffered multiple stab wounds but recovered. Before the murders, people in both small communities had rarely bothered to lock their doors. But Newcastle Mayor John McKay said that anxiety these quickly heightened. "Parents are more attentive to what their kids are doing," he added.

For his part, Eaton, who worked at the Miramichi Jail and Paper Mill in Newcastle, stood quietly and without expression in the crowded courtroom while provincial court Judge Andrew Smith read the charges. Before his next court appearance, scheduled for Oct. 3, Eaton was to be held in a Borden Jail. At MacLaughlin's funeral last week, one of her classmates said that she has been afraid to leave her home at night. Even the arrest of a suspect, she said, provided little consolation, particularly since she knew both the victim and the accused. It was an experience shared by many in the small communities along the Miramichi.

—KATHY'S HARELY in Fredericton

# Death of a Samaritan

The victim was beautiful, successful and generous. Her killer was good-looking, sensitive and deeply troubled. And they were close friends. Last week in Toronto, an Ontario Supreme Court murder trial ended abruptly on its ninth day when assistant Crown attorney Paul Chubb announced that 19-year-old Andrew Lepthien-Baghen was legally insane when he stabbed 20-year-old Nancy Eaton to death on Jan. 28, 1985. A jury of seven men and five women took 17 minutes to reach a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. Assistant Chief Justice Frank Callaghan immediately ordered that Lepthien-Baghen be held in a mental institution until authorities determine that he is no longer dangerous. Declared Callaghan: "The accused at the time of the killing did not appreciate the quality or nature of his act. I'm satisfied he was criminally insane at the time."

The horrific murder ended a long platonic relationship between Lepthien-Baghen and Nancy Eaton, an adult actress who was the great-granddaughter of department-store founder Timothy Eaton. But defense lawyer Clayton Ruby claimed that the death was at least partly the fault of feelings on the Ontario mental health system. Psychiatrists called by Ruby testified that Lepthien-Baghen had a brain dysfunction from birth and had unsuccessfully sought psychiatric treatment only three days before the murder. According to testimony, one of the five people Lepthien-Baghen could depend on was Eaton, who, the night before the murder, let her friend sleep in her room. Testimony showed that he woke at 8 a.m. the next day and stabbed the sleeping woman 21 times with a butcher knife. After dropping two eggs on the floor and placing an aproned pot of palm on the blood-drenched bath, he left the apartment but returned six hours later to rape the dead body. When Ontario Provincial Police officers arrested him in Eaton's car, which had broken down north of Toronto, he told them that he was on his way to drive off a cliff in Collingwood.

Ruby week and Lepthien-Baghen had been moved to a cell in Oak Ridge, a section of the Peterborough Mental Health Centre for the criminally insane in central Ontario. Declared the judge: "He may never go free."

—KEVIN MCANULTY in Toronto

# Soaps' search for tomorrow

**B**eneath the lofty glam dome of the suburban ideal, he steered on display like a winning derby. Hundreds of fans pressed around the lip of the stage with arms outstretched. There were housewives, career women, gossipy girls, grandmothers—and even some men—all struggling to get closer to first. Bradshaw, star of TV's daytime soap opera *The Young and the Restless*, Mont of them knew him simply as Victor—the show's ruggedly handsome millionaire who is divorcing Nikki, the sultry and seductive model who is now involved with Victor's brother, unaware that she suffers from a potentially fatal disease. Soap fans, familiar with every detail of Victor's tormented life, had come to Square One Shopping Centre in Minneapolis, Oct., to see him in the flesh. The aging actor, married and married in tennis shirt and gym shorts, fielded their questions ("Is Nikki going to die?" Does Ashley love better than Nikki?). As he worked his way through the crowd, in a typical lathering of soap hysteria, splayed forward with glee and shrieks. Then a young girl's nose, shielded with father's hand, rose above the grandmothers. "It's coming this way!"

Similar scenes erupt across Canada almost every month. Over the past summer, landmarks from *The Godwin Light* appeared in Toronto's Canadian News, stars from *Another World* toured plazas in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and the staff of *General Hospital* presided over a huge game attended by 1,000 fans in St. John's. A surprising number of the stars are Caucasian-born (page 28), and the network's reluctant encouragement to make them and their American colleagues accessible to fans help explain why soap operas continue to be one of the most popular—and profitable—areas of television. Day-



General Hospital's Robin Strasser: 'a guilt-free form of gossip'

time television generates more than 50 per cent of all earnings. Audiences are surprisingly large—an estimated 50 million North Americans follow the daytime soaps. And for many devoted fans, making personal contact with their stars is the ultimate fantasy. Said Liliana Novakovich, a Toronto promoter who has hosted nearly 1,000 personal appearances by soap stars across Canada: "It's as if I spend my life making wishes come true."

Daytime soaps offer as seductive availability in the fast-paced urban of prime time. Soap scenes are designed to be viewed rather than consumed at a gulp. Dialogue is stretched out with pregnant pauses and meaningful glances. *The Young and the Restless*, the most popular afternoon soap in

Canada, will be ready in lagging close-ups of faces transfused by makeup, lighting and emotion. In one recent episode, the camera offered a long, uncut close-up of a weeping Nikki (Melody Scott). There's all that begins with a single teardrop and continued word black streams of murmurs from one eye, then the other, and gradually trickled all the way down to her chin. Her lachrymose dilemma: how to tell her 10-year-old daughter about her impending divorce.

For the past eight years each evening serials on *Dallas* and *Dynasty* have streamlined the soap formula and given it a glamorous sheen. Last week an estimated 50 million viewers tuned into the fall premiere of *Dallas* to learn the secret of Bobby Ewing's return from the grave. But unlike the durable daytime soaps, the evening luxury products are prey to fickle prime-time trends and fierce competition. Ratings are slipping, and the evening dramas are reacting to high-powered adjustments of networks to keep them back up. But the popular addiction to TV's 10 day time serials remains as constant as an intravenous vein, 50 weeks a year, without respite.

Network executives once feared that the entry of women into the workforce would wash away the audience for daytime soaps. Instead, the traditional daytime soap fan—a housewife in evening dress over an evening gown—has been joined by a surprising assortment of other adults. About 30 per cent of the audience is now male—among them, former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali. And technology has broadened the market further, allowing female viewers with full-time jobs outside the home to tape their favorite shows at noon and watch them at night. One frontline fan competing to make eye contact with

Bradshaw at the *Restlessness* mall was Amy Davis, a 28-year-old assistant manager. "We all talk about *The Young and the Restless* at work," she said. "One of the girls in the office watches it on tape before she leaves in the morning. Even our parish priest has a VCR T-shirt. He loves the

channel among women that tells them how to handle their men and their kids." Likewise, she watched soap scenes since she was 14, says that "the soap" treatment of class and race strikes her, and the depth in which they develop relationships is very good. "Harriet Kershner, who teaches social sciences at

women and relationships. They're willing to drop their work and their religion. And that's completely entire in the rest of the world."

The plots that dominate soap are reduced stress, credibility. Story lines encompass their characters in heartache, distrust, murder, rape, adultery, seduction, amnesia and sword at sword rate. But increasingly, shows are using emotional realism to grapple with social issues. With the fervor of a moral crusade, *The Young and the Restless* has taken a sudden stand against targets ranging from drug abuse to wife-battering. And last summer *Nikki* overtook *North America's* No. 1 rated soap, *General Hospital*, with a highly popular story line about teenage pregnancy.

Although the pregnant girl's real fate was left unresolved, the story discussed with a concert in which the show's resident rock star, Michael Dorn, led the audience in a chant of "It's okay to say so." Many younger fans take such soap scenarios very seriously. Lisa Annette, a 19-year-old with brown hair was among the *Nikki* faithful in Minneapolis, and she liked the show for its "good stories and good endings. You learn things from it—about pregnancy. Not learn that you should not just go with anybody."

With so many young viewers in the audience, soap writers still must tread a fine line between melodrama and morality. Toronto-born Betty Rossman, a writer on *Nikki*, remembers her limits. "Advertising a poison can be really tough," she said. "You can't advocate birth control or abortion." Yet Rossman is often shocked by her audience. "It's frightening. Sometimes I read the fan letters, like 'Oh my God! I really do have an impact on these people.' There are a lot of women out there, and they send you these acceptance letters." But the sheer intensity of a soap writer's work had made it difficult to separate over such consequences, each week Rossman grinds out 100 pages of story lines and script.

Compared to genre lines throughbred, soap operas have been the workhorses of network television. Many evening dramas are so expensive to produce that they usually do not turn a profit for their producers until they go into syndicated reruns. But the top-rated daytime serials, manufactured at a fraction of the cost, generate a healthy revenue stream with lower advertising rates. Although exact figures are unavailable, *Nikki* producer Edward Connelton says his show is "a very efficient money-making machine."

The economics of some daytime shows still echo a bygone era when sponsors controlled TV programming.



Bradshaw, *Nikki's* Melody Thomas Scott: 'where one pays attention to relationships'

church every day to get home by 4:30 to watch it."

As the market grows and daytime serials become a respectable subject for gossip in the workplace, soap addictions are coming out of the closet. Even celebrities—from Elizabeth Taylor to Wayne Gretzky—have gone public with their addictions and made guest appearances on their favorite serials. Lorraine Segato, 30, lead singer for the Toronto-based band the Parachute Club, has watched *Another World* since she was 15. "What I find interesting about soap operas," she said, "is that they are based totally and utterly on deceit. It's not what I said that counts. It's what I've said. And that fascinates me because a lot of the social part of relationships and politics—has to do with what is

Work University in Toronto, described soaps as "a guilt-free form of gossip." One reason women are so attracted to soap, she said, is that it's the only place where men pay attention to



It is a sign of soapdom's new respectability that, although its long-treasured heroines hardly serve as symbols of female liberation, feminists had redemptive virtues. Amy Lekan, an anti-education teacher at the University of Toronto, describes the daytime serials as "a secret communication"



The latest single owner of soap opera is, in fact, a soap company—Procter & Gamble. It owns four vintage series—*Gunther*, *Dark*, *As the World Turns*, *As the World Burns*, *Search for Tomorrow*. And the company is involved in every level of production, from script to casting. Barring this trend to give away time to hire a younger audience, Procter & Gamble remains devoted to an image of physical and moral hygiene. "Their products are notoriously clean," said Steve Schacter, who plays Cass Winthrop in *Another World*. "And our show is very conservative in its philosophy."

Still, with their sustained moral code and fast-food production values, the soaps carry a certain stigma within the acting profession. Top stars earn \$2,500 to \$3,000 a day, but their work can be frustrating. Sam Schacter: "The soap formula demands a constantly heightened sense of emotion, and that violates my actor's sense of truth." A classically trained actor who says his dream is to play Shakespeare on Canada's Stratford stage, Schacter says that daytime soaps "look pretty much the same to me. I don't know how one can be No. 1 and another No. 14."

Others seem more comfortable with the criticism. The stigma that some actors attach to soaps is "totally ludicrous," said the *Y&S*'s Braden.



Dallas a duffy: Back from the grave

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"Nighttime television and feature films are directors' mediums. Daytime is an actor's medium—we're doing 90 pages of script a day." Before coming to *Y&S*, the *Gunther*-born Braden was typecast as a villain in TV and movie roles. "I've played bad guys and monsters," he said, "from nervous to psychotic killers. At last I'm allowed to play a relatively normal human being with normal emotions." And Braden insists that the average soap fan "is far lighter, far more discerning than people give them credit for."

In fact, for some viewers, soap-watching is literally an intellectual exercise. Each year about 60 University of Buffalo students enroll in two soap-opera courses taught by communications professor Mary Cassata. Each student watches one show and keeps a log. Graduate students then use the observations to analyze the program's content. "We try to analyze ourselves in the soap opera," said Cassata. "We look at the content, the character demographics and the way they treat social issues."

Academics are even subjecting soap plots to computer analysis. Another professor, Columbia University's Michael Lebowitz, is designing a computer program to write soap-opera story lines, based on a data bank of plot twists—most of them from *Dynasty* or *Our Lives*. During two years of the show, Lebowitz reports, three spouses who were presumed dead turned up alive. Other relationships were ruined by mistakes, kidnaps, a heart attack—and, in one couple's case, the discovery that they were siblings. But Lebowitz said that he doubts that a computer program can detect a compelling soap subplot. "Whatever that spark is which makes *Dynasty* more than just another soap opera is much harder to figure out."

For generations, people have been searching for the alchemy that turns simple melodrama into successful soap opera. The world's longest-running serial, *Gunther*, has kept its narrative flame alive since its debut on radio 49 years ago. Soap opera is basically an old-fashioned form, a radio throwback to the serialized novels of the 19th century. With techniques of modern marketing, soap producers are meticulously reworking their stories and characters to the tastes of a changing audience. But the questions they pose are eternal. Will tomorrow ever come? How long can the young stay realistic? Will they find true happiness in another world? As long as the world turns, soap fans will keep searching for answers in a wishing well that, for now at least, appears to be bottomless.

—BRAND J. JOHNSON in Toronto

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# Canada's stars in soaps

## GORDON THOMSON

As *Dynasty's* Adam Carrington, writer and star of the hit series *Ally McBeal* (Joan Collins), Gordon Thomson has portrayed men ranging from rape and blackmail to attempted murder. But the Ottawa-born actor insists that his character has some redeeming features. "He's not evil per se," said Thomson, "just hungry." Thomson, 41, acted in Canada for 16 years before leaving to find stardom—and more lucrative—work in the United States. Had he remained in Canada, he says, he would likely have ended up as "a bayer in the men's department of Hibernia." Now in his fifth season on *Dynasty*, Thomson is one of its most recognizable stars. On a recent tour of Norway to promote the show, he found himself awarded by 1,000 adoring fans. Read Thomson "For about 20 seconds, I felt like Mick Jagger."

## JEAN LE CLERC

As handsome artist and gallery owner Jeremy Hunter on *Art My Godfather*, Jean Le Clerc, 38, regularly strikes the hearts of his soap's female fans. It is a picture the Montreal-born actor first set at 17, when he broke his mother's heart by passing up admission to pre-med studies at the University of Quebec to pursue an acting career. After moving to New York in 1979, Le Clerc won his role as the string-bus sensitive Hunter, a sensitive mercenary soldier and former lover of his father's young blood wife. Last season, his character caused a stir when, to the chagrin of his faithful girlfriend, he swore a vow of celibacy. And life, the actor says, also finds little time for romance. Read Le Clerc, "When you do five shows a week and promotions on the weekends, how can you socialize?"

## DOMINI BLYTHE

Versatility has long been the distinguishing mark of a good actress, and British-born Domini Blythe, 38, who stars as vicious Estelle Kendall on *Street Justice* for Tomorrow, has played everything from classical Shakespeare to the naughty nazi in *On Call + On Ice*. Blythe emigrated to Canada in 1975, performed for two seasons at the Shaw Festival and played Desdemona to Alan Scott's Othello at Stratford. It was 1979 she recalls that her job on the soap opera, which she joined last October, is a far cry from the roles scripted by Shakespeare. Still, she says, it is not without challenge. Read Blythe, "Estelle is a woman without morals—ambitious, ruthless and utterly despicable." But she added that *Dynasty's* Joan Collins has made it "fabulous to be an English voice."

## TERI AUSTIN

Jill Bennett is the ambitious lawyer on *Doogie Howser, M.D.* and lastly after happily and not-unhappily married men. The Toronto-born actress who plays her, Teri Austin, in her early 50s, says she pinned much into the rudiments of puppy love affairs while working as a bartender at Brenda's, a swanky bar in downtown Toronto. Before moving to California in January, 1984, Austin was best known as the co-host of CTV's *First of a Lifetime* and as the model in a series of widely televised Martin Christmas wine commercials. After winning the part of Bennett last year, she began playing heavily romantic scenes with co-star Ted Shackelford. Read Austin, "The producers must think we know really great—or they're saving us wardrobe—because it seems I wear nothing but pink beddies."

## SHANNON TWEED

Shannon Tweed achieved notoriety in 1982 as the Blackfield, Nfld., native who posed for a Playboy centrefold and became publisher Hugh Hefner's live-in girl friend. Now 36, Tweed is still enjoying a life of glamour. She lives with rock singer Gene Simmons and is known to members of *Days of Our Lives* as the devilish Severnash Widen. But playing a sexy socialite in *Dynasty* involves many of the same sensational hazards as being a Playboy bunny—especially fans who are unable to separate fantasy from fact. Read Tweed, "Recently, a woman in the supermarket slapped me, screaming, 'Leave my friend Lee! (a popular character on *Dynasty* played by Oliver Leroy) alone!' Added Tweed, "People really get worked when you're in their home every day."

## SHAWN THOMPSON

The misadventured Shawn Thompson has been by turns a stand-up comic, actor and musician. Lately he has also been busy learning to juggle three jobs, two in Canada and one in the United States. During the week, Thompson, 38, is in New York City taping episodes of *The Garry Shandling Show*, in which he plays co-creator, comedian Hal. On the weekends he returns to Toronto to host his popular CMTV radio/talk show, *Shawshow*, and to tape CBC TV's new fall comedy series, *We Don't Know, Thompson*, born in Berwick, N.B., says that at first he "kind of juggle-popped soap opera." But, he added, he has since developed a healthy respect for acting in soaps, calling it "the hardest work I've done to date."

—JOYCE SINGER in Toronto

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## Airport battlegrounds

It's Canada's busiest and most profitable airport. Last year 16 million people moved through the two terminals at Toronto's Lester B. Pearson International Airport, generating \$60 million in profits for the federal government through such charges as passenger departure taxes and aircraft landing fees. But Terminal 1, which handles as many as 35,000 passengers a day, is chronically overcrowded after 22 years of service. By contrast, Montreal's Mirabel airport—which planners would serve as a model for new international airports when it opened in 1995—is a largely empty island. Located 50 km northwest of the city's centre, Mirabel handled only 3.6 million passengers last year and lost \$16 million. Faced with these figures, some members of a Transport Canada advisory board are now recommending that Mirabel be closed and all commercial traffic diverted to Dorval airport in Montreal's western outskirts—even though the 40-year-old airport is already operating at full capacity.

The airport problems of Canada's



Mirabel proposals and angry responses

two largest cities have sparked heated regional controversies. Last month federal Transport Minister John Crosbie invited developers to submit tenders for a third terminal at Pearson International. It would be the first privately funded venture of its kind in Canada. But the proposal immediately drew an angry response from civic leaders in Hamilton, Ont., 80 km northwest of Toronto, who said Crosbie was overlooking the potential of their city's airport. Indeed, Hamilton Mayor Robert Morrow noted that Ottawa had spent \$40 million on an expansion of the underused airport this year—in part to attract European and Florida-bound charter flights. Said Morrow: "For years we have been suggesting to Ottawa that we have an airport here capable of serving as an alternative to Toronto." But Crosbie said that diverting air traffic from Pearson to Hamilton could force many passengers to travel long distances to catch connecting flights—which happens now at Dorval and Mirabel. Said Crosbie: "We don't want to repeat the mistakes in the Montreal area."

Instead, federal officials say that Pearson International needs a new \$200-million terminal to help accommodate the more than 20 million passengers who are expected to use the airport by 1990. Windsor International

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Ltd. is one of about 15 companies that have expressed interest in the project. Indeed, officials of the Toronto-based charter airline say they have completed designs for a privately built terminal and are currently seeking partners in the venture. But Windsor vice-president Ian Wilkie said a new terminal might not be ready for the expected completion date if the government is slow in awarding the contract. Said Wilkie: "We are ready. We could put the shovel in the ground today."

Meanwhile, Portair employees say they want Christie to act now to relieve congestion at Terminal 1. Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd. takes about 10% in Gagliardi's fee to Ottawa last week with a petition bearing the signatures of 1,300 airport workers and airline employees. Among their complaints: inadequate and badly maintained washrooms; a poor baggage-handling system; and overcrowded parking lots and departure lounges. Ron Gagliardi: "On a daily basis, people walk away having asked if airport employees, during the phase and working never to fly through the terminal again."

A new terminal would eliminate many of those complaints, but Montreal's airport problems are harder to solve. Dorval now handles most flights to and from points in the United States and Canada, while Mirabel serves overseas flights. But passengers on seasonal domestic and international flights often spend two hours transferring between Dorval and Mirabel. And a 45-minute taxi ride to Mirabel from downtown Montreal costs about \$55—before the 9% SHT. Mirabel supporters say that Dorval is too small to handle sustained growth, while Mirabel is well-equipped for expansion. The since Mirabel's opening eight years ago, air traffic in Montreal has declined. Said Montreal lawyer Richard Proulx: "I have been to just about every major airport in the world and there are none that are more badly located or more cluttered."

After 14 months of deliberation, the board could not decide which of the two airports would best serve Montreal. Instead, the 16 representatives from businesses and municipalities near the airports were almost evenly divided in their preferences. And Montreal's two major civic parties also have opposing stands on the issue—which may prompt Christie to delay his decision on a Mirabel closure until after the Nov. 9 municipal election. Clearly, the intensity of the debate in Montreal and Toronto likely forebodes an unpleasant truth for many travelers: continued urban warfare.

—ANTHONY WILSON/STAFF in Montreal with ANTHONY STACY in Toronto

## FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS



Slater, Connery: Sherlock Holmes in a hood confronts the sadistic inquisitor

### THE NAME OF THE ROSE

Directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud

**A**t the centre of *The Name of the Rose*, Umberto Eco's best-selling novel, is a highly stylized murder mystery set in a 14th-century monastery. The wicked novel version, conceived by no fewer than four screenwriters, shows a kind of dumb reverence for the book. The wily monk-sleuth William of Baskerville, played by Sean Connery, investigates the gruesome deaths of six monks, proving his ingenuity overrules like Sherlock Holmes in a hood. When the narrative of the tale, his young novice Aidan of Mirk (Christian Slater), asks him, "Were you not always a monk?" the audience helpfully reminds the learned Connery to reply in his rich Scottish burr: "No, actually I used to be James Bond."

Amazed and befuddled, *The Name of the Rose* is still occasionally involving as a mystery. The director, Jean-Jacques Annaud (*Quest for Fire*), uses an ambitious set and a cast of grotesque players to create a world alive with religious zeal, repression, hysteria and sedition. These qualities are personified in William's archbishop, the inquisitor Bernardus Gui (if Murray Close), who arrives at the monastery with where the murder investigations are under way, looking for heretics to burn. One of his victims is a nameless peasant girl (Valentina Vargas) with whom Aidan has fallen in love, but the film's clutter buries the meaning of

their relationship. And a happy ending betrays the spirit of the book. The rich, complex text of *The Name of the Rose* has been profaned by the order of the crude brothers of Hollywood.

—LAWRENCE PTOLOE

### THAT'S LIFE?

Directed by Blake Edwards

**H**arvey Keitel (Jack Lemmon) is a rich and famous actor, as depicted in the final three of a life cruise. On the eve of his 50th birthday, the hypochondriacal Harvey becomes achy, pains and legged writhing. Intensely hypersensitive, he needs a pill more than an audience. His wife, Effie (Julie Andrews), a famous singer, has her own worries as she is awaiting the results of a biopsy on a throat tumor. Over the birthday weekend their children (Alexander Edwards, Chris Lemmon and Emma Walton) descend, bringing additional trauma. Effie, anxious, saint and emotional miracle worker, tries to keep the family together while going through hell herself. In *That's Life!*, it is a state the viewer shares.

In such previous films as *800* and *80*, director Blake Edwards has proved himself to be a master of farce. But he has flattered *That's Life!* with so many visual gimmicks that the comedy is ultimately as wearying as Harvey's impatient nervous breakdown. The director is equally unim-

passive in handling the musical elements of his tale, at one point he shows Effie seiffing a rose after her biopsy. Andrews' performance is bearable. Lemmon's waggling is harder to take. But the real struggle in watching *That's Life!* is trying to generate sympathy for this pitiable family: such spoiled people would not recognize tragedy if it jumped at them from their silver screens.

—L. PTE

### NIGHT, MOTHER

Directed by Sam Moore

**T**here are two hundred reasons to see the movie version of Marsha Norman's shimmering play *Night, Mother*—Sissy Spacek and Anne Bancroft. Spacek plays the seductive Jessie Crane, who one night announces that she won't return to continue living. Begging, weeping, alternately hysterical and equating her mother's mother, Thelma (Bancroft), demands to know why. "Mama," explains Jessie, an epileptic with a failed marriage and a deluged teenage son, "I've just not having a good time." That's its cathartic message, right, Mother: that the mass rapage of mother and daughter as they exchange their love and and goodbye.

Spacek portrays Jessie as a wrath, someone who has already died inside. The motivations of her despair are definite and touching: "But you're my child!" Thelma pleads with her. "I'm what because of your child," Jessie answers. It is Spacek's childlike quality that makes her performance so poignant. As she meticulously organizes the household, "I'll just go operate efficiently after her departure, she is as much like a little girl living up a doll's house as a grown woman planning for death."

Bancroft plays Thelma as a "simple country woman" but is being left alone. Her life has become so limited that the dolls compelled to dramatize what little there is of it. In her portrayal of the character's desperation, Bancroft displays an extraordinary brains. And although the message of "Night, Mother" is not as clear as the movie of all humanity, the cinematic company of Spacek and Bancroft does offer a brief but brilliant reprieve.

—L. PTE

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## BROADCASTING

### Blueprint for the airwaves

Filled with sweeping prescriptions for the nation's broadcast media, the volume became a general bookstore hit when it was released last week. The appeal of the federal Report of the Task Force on Broadcasting Policy—chaired by former federal MP executive Gerald Caplan and Liberal University communications professor Florio Macdonald—transcended its own media-centric reputation from surprisingly disparate sources. CBC president Pierre Jassem termed the report "remarkable." And, although it criticized private broadcasters, David Boyd, president of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, called it "very positive."

Prior reported by Macdonald two weeks ago, the task force's 83-million, 750-page report makes some audacious recommendations. One is that the CBC, despite recent cutbacks, attempt to increase prime-time Canadian content to 90 per cent from 80. The report also calls for creation of an all-news television service, and English and French networks to rebroadcast CBC programs and air programming from educational channels and the National Film Board.

These grand proposals are backed by suggestions for financing the expansion without burdening the public treasury. Two key suggestions: adding a five-per-cent surtax on sales and rentals of video and video cassette and imposing a 10-a-month levy to enable subscribers independent producers and that they videotape the revenues—if they meet new funding for production. But video and cable companies expressed concern about the impact of the taxes on sales.

In Ottawa, Communications Minister Flora Macdonald endorsed the report. But Harry Boyle, former chairman of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, remained skeptical. "What is important," he said, "is not necessarily what the report contains, but how our government reacts to it." Still, communications Caplan said he was heartened. "The issue changed in the course of the week," he said. "Even whether the report would be ignored to how much of it will be implemented."

—BOB SEIBER in Toronto

## EDUCATION

### Classroom pressures

Japan's long, searching summer season only one thing for Tokyo schoolboy Ryusuke Kiyosaki—instant study. Every day the 11-year-old attended classes from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Yoyogi Seminar in central Tokyo. That daunting regimen changed in September—when another regular school year began. Ryusuke: "I didn't have any vacation at all." Like many students of Japan's leading yaku, or cram school, Ryusuke will attend classes after school and on weekends to try to improve his chances of gaining entry to junior high school in 1997. And his parents said they hope to see him with a place at a respected senior high school, gain entry to a top university and secure a plum job. But the criticism now buffeting Japanese education establishment may be enough to give Ryusuke's parents second thoughts. Indeed, as Ryusuke and his colleagues embrace themselves in what the Japanese call "exam hell," their elders are themselves embroiled in an unprecedented debate about the human costs of their schools' factory-like efficiency.

The Japanese craze for learning has produced one of the world's best-educated workforces. But the system's reliance on rigid curricula, rote learning and constant testing is becoming increasingly controversial within Japan. Some students, especially those in high school, overwhelmed by the constant

**Japan is embroiled in an unprecedented debate about the social costs of its school system's factory-like efficiency**

pressure to gain a good place, have attacked their teachers and other students. Thousands more are refusing to attend classes, and there has been a recent upsurge of serious bullying, called *tsundoku*, of students by their classmates. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone created an education council in 1984 to examine such "pathological

phenomena" as *tsundoku*, but there were 34,700 cases of school violence last year alone.

The yaku schools, now an \$8-billion-a-year industry, capitalize on the grueling examinations Japanese youngsters must face throughout their school years. The crucial tests start early: some of the better high schools demand mastery of 80 per cent or better from applicants. Later, access to the right universities can make a big difference to a career: some large companies limit their recruitment of future employees to graduates of such top institutions as the universities of Tokyo and Kyoto. As a result of such pressures to succeed academically, 15 per cent—or 5.5 million—of all Japanese school pupils attend yaku. There are even cram schools for toddlers planning to enter kindergarten and elementary school.

Yoyogi Seminar handles 45,000 students from elementary to senior school levels throughout the year at its 12 branches. During the peak summer vacation, attendance swells to 350,000 as students like Ryusuke try to get a head start on the coming year. The appeal of Yoyogi and similar schools is a superior level of teaching, reviews and equipment, including bookstores, video studios, medical staff and a computer that



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Nakamura's controversial education reform has produced few reform proposals, but it has staved that Japan needs a more "creative" workforce. As well, the council has asked for what it calls "lifetime education" in order to decrease the emphasis on school performance. School council chairman Michio Okamoto, a former president of Kyoto University: "We are preaching that education does not end at university. Government and companies should be more willing to re-educate at management level instead of straight out of college."

But the council's criticism may that the emphasis is simply designed to meet industry's need for a more adaptable workforce. Their reasoning drives hit by the high value of the two jobs to free themselves from the traditional burden of lifetime employment—an obligatory system under which employers keep employees for their entire careers. Tokyo University education pro-

fessor Teruhiko Hoshino, for one, says that he believes the council's real purpose is to increase privatization and competition. Said Hoshino: "They only need creative minds for the top elite, and 'meritocracy' for the masses."

Okamoto himself has defended the



Students at July capitalizing on the 'kawaii' of the school years

students of that city during the invasion of China. And Nakamura fired his education minister, Masayoshi Fujita, last month after he became embroiled in the debate. First, Fujita told a prestigious Japanese publication that it is not a crime under international law to kill during war. Then, he told the reporter that Koreans had agreed to Japan's 1910 annexation of their country—a statement which outraged the South Korean government and brought about his dismissal.

Some observers, such as Hoshino, say that such ideological debates divert attention from the greater task of overhauling the Japanese educational system. And while that happens, the joke operators run little risk of having education reform put them out of business. Instead, they are eagerly waiting for a new "bunny boom" generation of Japanese children to begin its progress through the high-pressure school system.

—PETER MEXILL in Tokyo

## CITIES

# Fast food's new look

For years Wall Street bankers looking for an inexpensive, quick and informal lunch in New York's crowded and pricey financial district looked about, nursing at the "Unbranded Café"—purring mall dogs and life clerks at a corner pushcart for giant pizzas or a Coney Island hotdog. But recently the outside vendors have been responding to their upscale districts, and a trendy outdoor diner in lower Manhattan can now eat for Chesapeake crab cakes, peach soup or agnoloni parmesan. New York's street merchants are attracting customers with an increasingly eclectic selection of meals to new waves of immigrants and imaginative customers add their own specialties to the melange menu. For many downtown workers, the street vendors are a welcome alternative to the three-star high-end Italian investment business Peter Stigou, while eating a burrito on a bench in a tiny trash square among the skyscrapers. "TV rather go to an Kinsadever hot-dog truck and blow a few bucks than paying a fir-



Food stall in New York: 'It's hot'

ture is some restaurant explosion."

The trend toward more adventurous eating in the streets is by no means limited to New York. During the summer, in Vancouver, people flocked to turquoise-and-white Go Baita kiosks for such gourmet foods as Japanese sushi, grilled salmon with rice pilaf, chicken chips and fruit breads. Said co-owner Robert Pappas: "What we tried to present was something interesting, and for that reason people responded to it." In the fashionable Queen Street West district of Toronto, a man known as Gordon W. supplied the art and music subculture with stuffed chapatti—Indian bread filled with spiced meat or vegetables—each summer from 1985 until last year. During that period he sold 10,000 \$4 chapatti individually cooked on a propane stove.

Other North American cities have their curbside specialists, but none matches the variety of New York City, where 3,400 pushcarts offer everything from Afghan stuffed kebabs and Greek souvlaki to slices of fresh birthday cake. One popular stall across from Radio City Music Hall specializes in huge, cold Spanish pastachio, cream of asparagus, cream of cauliflower or sweet southern peach. Two carts were selling curbside sushi, but later shut down after frequent inspectors by the

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Air's Air's delivery: a welcome alternative to the three-wheeled lunch

city health department...which feared the effects of the hot summer on the perishable uncooked fish.

But the most exotic street fare is cooked "A la carte." Early each weekday morning about a dozen open-sided trucks arrive in lower Manhattan to grab scarce metered parking spots in the financial district. Lined up in

front of the grungy named Wall Street Plaza—a narrow canyon containing few trees and 24 white metal-paint chain—were a half-dozen three-wheeled kitchen on wheels. They offer old standards, including hard-boiled and southern fried chicken, and imported fare such as Japanese meat pies and Caribbean rice. The rob-

bered meat, shrimp or potatoes wrapped in a soft, thin, tortilla-like bread—are served in brown paper bags by a Trinidadian couple. Another van, resembling a Hong Kong-style, sells, among other things, deep-fried Chesapeake crab cakes and fish and chips made from fish that owner Ali Aziz picks up each morning from a nearby market.

Still, the spread of curbside eating has not been without problems. For one thing, the owners of local shops and restaurants have campaigned against the presence of new competition. Their complaints in part centered at least one vendor, Antonio Rasmussen, so trade in his large truck for a smaller, more mobile stall two years ago. "They say they have families to support," said Rasmussen, gesturing toward a local coffee shop. "Well, we all have families, too." As well, the competition the trucks create makes them constant targets of the city's traffic warden. Said Aziz: "I spend \$15 a day just feeding the meter, and another \$45 a day so the ticket I get because it is illegal." But, said Aziz, "in all part of the cost of doing business." And that cost can be steep: vendors who forget to deposit their quarters during frequent police crackdowns face fines of up to \$1,000.

Indeed, civic authorities admit that the popular food trucks are creating a problem. Said Charles Rosenberg, an assistant city health commissioner responsible for the vendors: "It is not the numbers that are the problem, it is the competition." Because of the crowding, his agency has decided to reduce the number of permits to 3,500. "New York City could easily handle 3,500 carts if they were spread out," Rosenberg said. "But they go where the people are."

Only approximately half of New York City's vendors are catering to the gourmet tastes of a well-heeled clientele. The rest are much like Winnie's Klubb, a basic diner on which with a cold-cut salad consisted on the fashionable and confident ride in the passenger seats. Winnie's, owned by Brooklyn-born Larry Genovese, has been serving up breakfast and deli lunches near the Wall Street Plaza for five years. He says that his clientele has changed very little in that time. Declared Genovese: "The same executives and manager boys have been coming for years, construction workers leave when their buildings are finished, but even they come back when a new one starts going up." Still, said New Yorkers are discovering an exotic new world of inexpensive eating in the burger-don-over "Unibella Cafe."

—LARRY BLACK in New York

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## Affordable publishing by computer

The publishing branch of Canal Connel, a low-cost national comic book, occurred three years ago in the smoky back rooms of a popular Toronto bar. Visual artist Peter Duko coalesced through the Customer Public House selling 100 copies of the hand-drawn edition for 50 cents each. Now, Canal Connel is a successful arts magazine that appears quarterly and sells for \$3.50 a copy. And while Duko still operates the magazine as a shoestring budget—

and the company's \$15,000 laser-Writer printer to produce this month's 96-page issue of Canal Connel. At the same time, the new technology also promises to reduce publication costs. For larger companies Declared Thaddeus McElroy, a product specialist with the Toronto-based firm Macintosh Graphics Inc. "Corporations spend as much as 10 per cent of their revenue producing internal and external publications. Using this new technology, they could bring the cost down to as

little as one per cent." For his part, Toronto publisher Jack McElroy and he is convinced that the savings achieved through the new technology will help the Canadian publishing industry to continue serving a relatively small market. To that end, he has begun supplying Macintosh computers to some writers as part of a McElroy and Stewart pilot project to computerize the company's editing and typesetting operations. And he predicted that a finished manuscript could reach the bookshelves within three months of completion. At the Toronto-based publishing firm, Lester

Decker said that his firm also hoped to save time and money through the use of desk-top equipment. In one instance last August, the company used a laser printer in the production of a 336-page book—and not even the costs ranging from \$5 to \$25 per printed page by 75 per cent.

Still, some publishers do not believe that desk-top equipment will result in a lowering of low-cost, high quality books and magazines. Instead, Peter Brown, a designer for Print Press, a small firm in Sarnia, Ont., and he expects "a proliferation of dreariness" as amateurs with no training in layout or graphic design enter the publishing business. But as publications such as Canal Connel thrive, desktop publishing promises to make the power of the press more accessible than ever.

—MALCOLM GRAY with ANNE PERRY and ALLEN GOWING in Toronto



Desktop books, magazines and newsletters from entrepreneurs of modest means

\$1,000 for each production run of more than 1,000 copies—he says that its survival is largely due to a technological revolution known as desk-top publishing. Duko and similar entrepreneurs of modest means are using personal computers and small, affordable printers to produce books, magazines and newsletters of near-typeset quality at low costs. Staff Duko "I've always been into technology, but all of a sudden I've realized that computers are not scary machines but in fact fun."

Desk-top publishing operations have blossomed across the United States and Canada during the past two years—and have helped revive a sagging personal computer industry in the process. Markham, Ont.-based Apple Canada Inc. has particularly benefited from the trend, with many small publishers relying on its Macintosh 16-Duo, for cost, used a \$4,000 Macintosh

low as one per cent." As a result, analysts at Evans Research Corp., a Toronto-area firm that specializes in computer industry research, estimate that yearly desk-top equipment sales in Canada could reach \$500 million by 1991—a projected 14-fold increase from 1985 sales totaling \$40 million.

Conventional publishing techniques employ large photoengravers to project columns of characters on to photo-sensitive film or paper. Then, the columns are cut to size, pasted on cardboard layout sheets and reproduced photographically by a printer. But desk-top equipment users can achieve these results electronically. They begin by typing the text for each page on to a personal computer screen, then arranging it into columns with Apple's hand-held "mouse" or other manipulating devices. Finally, the laser printer produces camera-ready

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### JUSTICE

## The case for the Crown

A prosecutor in a criminal negligence trial in Val d'Or, Que., provincial Crown attorney Jean-Pierre Major lost more than just the case. Since that exhausting experience in 1982, his health has never been the same. It was Major's task to prove that Bellair Mines Ltd. of Calgary could have prevented a 1981 mine at its gold mine in Val d'Or, which resulted in the deaths of eight miners. But in court, he alone faced three company defence lawyers. For six months Major worked 16-hour days, with no compensation beyond his regular salary of \$35,000 a year. The crushing work load ultimately put him

in Ontario and \$54,543 in New Brunswick. Yes, with 800 Crown attorneys serving a population of 6.6 million, Quebec's prosecutors are among Canada's busiest. By contrast, Ontario, with a population of nine million, has twice as many prosecutors—about 100 including part-time Crown attorneys. Declared Quebec Justice Minister Robert Blais: "I think the prosecutors have a good case in general."

Still, government spokesmen have said that the province has no intention of giving the prosecutors more than the 3.5-per-cent yearly increase



Major (left), La Haye, demands for compensation for a crushing work load

is hospital for a year with Miller-Fisher syndrome, a serious nervous disorder. Now, forced to rely on a cane as a result of a permanent loss of equilibrium during his illness, Major, 39, is one of 350 Quebec Crown attorneys currently pressing the provincial government for a 30-per-cent raise in their salary scale and improved working conditions. Said Major, who now earns \$42,500 annually: "If I was just 100 miles away in Ontario, I'd be earning \$60,000 a year."

The \$20,000 base starting salary for Quebec prosecutors is the lowest of any province except for Newfoundland, according to a January, 1986, survey by the Quebec Association of Crown Attorneys. As well, prosecutors with 10 years' experience—who earn \$41,284—make significantly less than their counterparts in other provinces. Comparable figures: \$60,120 in Alberta; \$56,141 in Manitoba; \$57,600

in offering other civil servants. But the prosecutors appear to have widespread public support and have even won public endorsements from three Quebec chief justices, despite their use of tactics which have worsened a backlog in the province's crowded court system. Two one-day strikes in the past five weeks forced the postponement of 200 criminal cases in Montreal alone.

And although the government named a mediator two weeks ago, the prosecutors say they will maintain the pressure. Declared Gerald La Haye, a Montreal prosecutor: "We have evolved to the point where we don't care if we lose our jobs." Clearly, Quebec's Crown attorneys are not prepared to rest their case until they win some concessions from the province.

—BAY BURNS in Montreal

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## Iron's hidden dangers

The restorative powers of iron supplements for such health problems as chronic fatigue are widely acknowledged by doctors. But for victims of a deadly disease called hemochromatosis, iron supplements only worsen their condition: in this hereditary disorder, the body absorbs

more iron than it needs, and dangerous amounts of the mineral accumulate in such vital organs as the pancreas and liver. Until recently, few doctors had treated hemochromatosis sufferers—and those who knew about the condition considered it to be rare. But Dr. Leslie Valberg, dean of medicine at the

University of Western Ontario in London, now estimates that it is far more prevalent than the medical profession once thought. According to Valberg's research, as many as 75,000 Canadians have or could develop the disease—which can be fatal if left untreated.

In the 19th century the disease was mistakenly considered to be a rare form of diabetes, called bronze diabetes. Physicians used that term because many victims—most of them men over 40—developed uncharacteristically dark skin. But during the past 20 years researchers traced the cause of hemochromatosis to a gene defect. Some victims, however, are concerned that the condition is worsened by the widespread practice of adding iron supplements to food, particularly for children and postmenopausal women. Currently, regular bloodletting is the only known effective treatment. And according to Valberg, women sufferers are unlikely to exhibit symptoms until the onset of menopause, because menstruating women rid their bodies of iron each month. Valberg said that physicians should suspect hemochromatosis if they encounter patients who develop diabetes after 40 and have unusually dark skin coloring.

Still, for 41-year-old Tom Warden of Richmond, B.C., an uncurbed appetite of good health masked the disease's presence until 1989. Warden was a tanned, energetic aircraft engineer in Johannesburg when his symptoms began to fail and he started to experience chronic fatigue. But doctors in South Africa failed to diagnose hemochromatosis, which is difficult to detect in routine blood tests. By 1977 he had developed such medical problems as diabetes and cirrhosis of the liver. But while Warden was receiving hospital treatment for insulin rejection, his case came to the attention of Dr. Thomas Rothwell of Johannesburg, who has conducted extensive research on the disease. Rothwell immediately suggested that Warden's unusually dark complexion was a symptom of hemochromatosis.

Warden, who moved to Canada nine years ago, has received treatment since that diagnosis and must endure bloodletting sessions four times each year at the continued price of survival. And in an attempt to publicize the existence of the little-known disease, his wife, Marie, founded the Victoria-based Canadian Hemochromatosis Society four years ago. The 400-member society's chief purpose is to alert hemochromatosis victims to the hidden dangers of iron. Said Marie Warden, "If more people knew how common it is, more people will live."

—ANNE PRENCE with BRAND LUCIGNY as Researcher



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# Secrets of naked power

LILY: A RHAPSODY IN RED  
Volume 2: The King Years  
By Heather Robertson  
(James Lorimer, \$27 paper, \$35.95)

A lucky thing it is for novelist Heather Robertson that the dead cannot sue. With *Lily & Rhapsody in Red, Volume 2* of her planned trilogy, *The King Years*, the ghost of William Lyon Mackenzie King must be desperately searching the spirit world for a good libel lawyer. In *Volume 1*—*Wills, A Romance*—Robertson had already explored the private life of Canada's pink-cheeked bachelor prime minister. Against the backdrop of First World War Ottawa, Robertson turned over the works of King's personality, and the secrets she failed to find documented in his own diaries she simply invented. She even provided King, the archetypal repressed man's boy, with a secret bride, Lily Goodwin, revealing Lily's unrequited forbidden desire as a counterpoint to King's real ones.

After *Volume 1*, it might have seemed, there was little more damage that Robertson could reflect on the memory of the man she calls Willy. But in this book, King had yet to attain political power. Lily covers the 1910s and 1920s, in which King's political ambitions were fulfilled when he was elected Prime Minister. Kinder at heart than the earlier work, as India's post-war and Depression-era Britain, Lily sympathizes by being even kinder. In it, Robertson has found an eye for an eye: tender Canadian political man.

Opening in Kirkland Lake, Ont., the novel intertwines the lives of the fictional and the factual, including the great escape artist Harry Houdini and the late Toronto Star journalist Gordon Sinclair. In Robertson's deft hands, the day mining town becomes the centre of the political intrigue. A cadre of writers, under the leadership of a political organizer known as the Russian Kid, kidnap the visiting Prince of Wales and establishes a Canadian government. Lily, too, is in Kirkland Lake—having left King and Ottawa after her first love, the fictional Talbot Fagnesian, was killed at Passchendaele. As the local postmaster, she surveys the scene around her—a desolated landscape scarred by ugly mine tunnels—and makes a crucial observation: "The war isn't over yet, and I am at the front!" That shock of recognition yields the book's most

benefit question: "What do I do now?" In Robertson's universe, that is as much a political question as a personal one.

Lily returns to Ottawa, where a long liberal gray trail of patronage has just pulled into the station following King's election victory. She lives with her mother, keeps company with pre-



King with portrait of mother, Robertson (below): the last that troubled a sleep

trial even and joins the warden Prison Minister to sleep at night with erotic fantasies delivered by telephone. But Ottawa is a shadowland in which people can fall into deep wells created by their own image-mongering, and as Willy and money fail to provide Lily with any sense of purpose.

Willy, who had promised his public the world, does little except rent neighbourhoods that remind him of the poor, building mansions in public buildings in their place. He accepts large gifts and financial favors, persuading himself that he can only take care of the poor if he is well taken care of himself. Robertson lifts and embellishes King's letters and diaries to suit the novel's ends, but because much of the material is authentic, she darts him with words from his own

mouth. His greatest sin is not the last that troubles his sleep, but his total confusion of the greater good with his own.

Robertson's satire, and the book's angry passion, spring from the despair that separates her politicians' private and public selves. Lily eventually joins the Communist party because, as she says, "it is better than being a Liberal." But leaving Ottawa for the West, she finds the same old story being played out there: strikers, agitation, young Nazis and damaged women stomble into her life. The book's most subtle public was, Alberta Premier

John Brownlee, is brought down by his secret life—the seduction and sexual aggression of the teenage Vivian Macmillan. When Brownlee is finally charged, the court rules in his favor, while the public and the press rule for Vivian. Lily again hears the disturbing echo of her question given such a world, what is anyone supposed to do?

Heather Robertson at least knows what Lily's next assignment will be: *Volume 3* ends with a scene in which Lily, now a Communist agent, receives instruction to see more left-hand King and travel with him to meet Hitler. Out of that encounter, Robertson is sure to reap another angry come harvest. As Lily asks, is her nameless book's last line, "Will any of us come out alive?"

—ANNE COLLINS



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# Life after a cataclysm

O-ZONE  
By Paul Theroux  
General Publishing, 327 pages, \$22.95

Soberly at will, Massachusetts-born author Paul Theroux has consistently—and convincingly—demonstrated an ability to produce varied and enterprising forms. His 1975 novel *The Black House* successfully penetrated the murky realm of the ghost story. *The Family Award* (1976) was a memorable update of the political thriller. And *The London Embassy* (1982) explored the refined gores of diplomacy. With *O-Zone*, Theroux has tried his hand at apocalyptic science fiction—with decidedly mixed results. Faithful to the form, Theroux extrapolates from current fears—in this case, nuclear accident—to wreak disaster upon the imaginary world. "It was a disaster, more dangerous and more evil world," he writes with verbiage enthusiasm, as if the future he describes were a punishment he had inflicted on the inhibited present.

The *O-Zone* of the title is a sprawling territory in what was previously the Ozark region of the midwestern United States, now sealed off because

of large-scale nuclear leaks. A party of what Theroux calls "Owners," members of the ruling class, fly in for a two-day trip. Among them is Piny, 17, an awkward prodigy at particle physics, who displays the "sweetness and wild self-indulgence of genius."

Like the other Owners, Piny lives in New York City, which has become a

*Theroux's vision of the future seems inspired by an expatriate New Englander's detestation of New York City*

guarded community. Its inhabitants wear hairbrush moustaches, while airborne troops patrol incessantly for Aheens—barbarians who do not pay taxes and lack the mandatory identification documents, and whom the Owners regard as subhuman. That social structure is clearly the result of what Theroux sees as the widening gap between America's rich and poor.

Arriving in the *O-Zone*, the Owners

encounter a land of marauding Aheens, sitting in motion a series of bizarre events: Piny's kidnapping, a rescue attempt and the youthful genius's ultimate recommitment of the two exiles. Compared to gurus of science fiction, Theroux is incomparably literate and readable. Unfortunately, he has failed to avoid some of the common pitfalls of the form. His story, marred by banal, over-the-top subplots, sometimes loses direction. And Theroux's vision of the future often seems inspired by little more than an expatriate New Englander's detestation of New York City. The only hopeful sign in his future are based on a very contemporary nostalgia for classic American values: the decency of small-town folk, the redemptive power of the wilderness and good old technological know-how.

Throughout, *O-Zone* relies on the conventional apparatus of science fiction, including particle guns and jet rosters. A virtuoso display of the language, the novel nonetheless contains a kind of forced boyishness. Perhaps Theroux had a young audience in mind when he wrote it. More discriminating readers will have to wait until he returns to a form more congenial to his talents.

—NORMAN OSWEEK



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## BOOKS

# A satanic travelogue

THE MOSCOW INFERNO  
AND OTHER VISITS TO AMERICA  
By Martin Amis  
(Morrow) *Bestsellers*, 206 pages,  
\$11.95

He is father is the famous British author Kingsley Amis. But at 31, Martin Amis is an accomplished novelist in his own right (Shame and Glory) and one of Britain's most intelligent young journalists. *The Moscow Inferno* is a collection of his articles on U.S. society and culture written over the past 15 years. In the introduction, Amis describes himself as "frustratedly American"—he spent a year there when he was 18, visited many times and later married an American. The United States, he writes, "excited and frightened me, and has continued to do so." *The Moscow Inferno* is a record of his attempts—amused, appalled, puzzled and delighted—to map the social geography of the United States. The result, gleaming with a wicked wit, is both provocative and inaugurating.

Bounded by New York's publishing empire and Los Angeles's movie industry, Amis's America is a vast, infernal wonderland inhabited by witless killers, cynical evangelists, mid-level Palm Beach retirees and Playboy's decadent Hugh Hefner. Starring inconspicuously in the background is a threatening underclass that rapes, savages and is massacred by television.

But the evidence of what Amis calls America's "deep and troubled civil life" is best reflected by its writers. To the wayward Englishman, American novelists inhabit a world of wealth, fame and possibility much greater than any magnolia elsewhere. In one piece, "Kurt Vonnegut After the Slaughterhouse," Amis writes, "When success happens to an English writer, he acquires a new typewriter. When success happens to an American writer, he acquires a new life."

And Amis discerns clear patterns of behavior: "Truman Capote," he writes, "lived the life of the American novelist in condensed and accelerated form. By the age of eight he was a writer, by the

age of twelve he was a drunk, by the age of sixteen he was a celebrity, by the age of forty a multimillionaire and by the age of fifty-nine he was dead. All the career, self-poise, civility, paranoia and ambition of American letters was crammed into those years."

Unwary by reputation, Amis announces his subjects' achievements with cool objectivity. "His name is Norman Mailer, king of kings, look on his works, ye Mighty—and what? De-squats? Bust out laughing?" Drives into their sphere, Amis himself becomes part of the sport not without pride, he quotes Mailer's public characterization of him as "a wing" and Gust Veldt's derisive description of him as "a cute little thing."

Pressing the book are two extended pieces on Saul Bellow which help define Amis's personal moral boundaries. "In a sense," he says, "he is the writer that the twentieth century has been waiting for." The articles on Bellow clearly reveal what Amis values most in writers, a universal perspective, a human voice and what Amis calls an ability to be "serious without losing lyricism or laughter." Maintaining a very self-awareness, Amis himself displays many of these qualities as he descends into the American inferno.

—BRUCE GREEN

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**I**n his previous novels (*Steep Deep* and *A Pride of Lions*), prize-winning British author Peter Dickinson displayed a detective writer's skill in connecting suspense-filled stories. Mystery also provides his latest novel, *Typhoon*. A complex narrative, it chronicles an enigmatic wife's unwitting betrayal of her husband, a British colonial administrator in Africa. Dickinson keeps the tension taut with a riddle that finally destroys his characters—and the oppressive, maelstromed universe they inhabit.

The reel opens in the present as journalist Nigel Jackland films a television documentary about the life of his mother, Betty. Using her diaries, Delemon carries the narrative back to 1928, the year of Betty's arrival in Nigeria. Optimistic and open-minded, she joins her new husband, Ted, in an isolated northern village. But she has only scant knowledge of her surroundings and of the gulf that divides the educated European colonists from their native subjects.

Although happy in her marriage, Betty comes to resent the male-dominated world of colonial administration. Ted treats her as his pet and calls her "Babbit." To fill her days, Betty learns Kik, the local language, from her houseboy. That relationship embroils her in an attempt to overthrow the ruler of her serene's tribe—a flagrant polygamist whom she finds repulsive. It is her husband's chief duty to preserve order, and the ensuing struggle for tribal power ruins Ted's career—and culminates in a native bloodbath at a place called Deftum Hill.

One jarring note in the feminist perspective—surely uncommon among colonial women in the 1980s—is that the author attributes to Betty, yet with her racial tolerance and her appetite for adventure, Betty emerges as Dickinson's most sympathetic character. Her downhill results as much from Africa's intransigence as from her own selfish Betty's fate, and the mystery surrounding events at Tefaga Hill, remains integral to the end. A compelling tale of intrigue and folly, *Thyfas* confirms Dickinson's narrative gifts.

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# The joy of Shakespeare

NORTHROP FRYE ON  
SHAKESPEARE  
Edited by Robert Sandler  
(Pittsburg & Whitford,  
166 pages, \$25.00)

The critical writings of Northrop Frye have justly earned him an international reputation. His best-known books (*Myth of St. George*, an English poet; *William Blake*, and *Anatomy of Criticism*, which analyzed the principles of criticism) have become essential texts for students of literature. But around his home campus, the University of Toronto, many also know Frye as an extraordinary teacher. In recent years Frye's lectures on William Shakespeare have been among his most popular. But until the publication of *Northrop Frye on Shakespeare*, based on lectures transcribed and edited by a former graduate student, Robert Sandler, his wider audience has had little chance to savor Frye's rigorous teaching style. The book reflects Frye's vast erudition and talent for succinct generalization. More importantly, it reveals his acute sensitivity to the dramatic qualities of Shakespeare. *Northrop Frye on Shakespeare* can be read with pleasure by theologists, actors, directors—arguably, in fact, interested in the titles of world drama.

In his introductions, Frye instructs readers of Shakespeare to "assume you're dwelling (the play and) have to think of what kind of people you would choose to act what parts." It is good advice—but surprising, coming from Frye. In his more formal works, he often writes as if he were flitting five miles above the world of literature, elegantly discussing themes and patterns but seldom descending to the level of most people's responses. But in preparing the lectures collected here, he came down to earth to give a plucky, scene-by-scene interpretation of 11 of Shakespeare's most celebrated plays. His language is often humorous and colloquial, and he displays a lively familiarity with Shakespeare's characters, as if they were living just across the street. Most impressively, he again demonstrates his remarkable critical gifts by continuously exposing Shakespeare's own greatness—the play-

wright's ability to touch the very core of what it means to be human.

Frye first turns his penetrating gaze on *Romeo and Juliet*. The tale of two young lovers driven to suicide has been performed so often that theatre directors often go to absurd lengths to make it seem fresh. But by paying close attention to its characters and language, Frye opens up new ways of viewing. He shows how Romeo's



Frye: lovers driven to suicide and an enchanted forest

choice of words changes to mirror his growing seriousness, and how Shakespeare sketches Juliet's childhood with brilliant economy. Frye also supplies fascinating background material on the reactions of courtly love that helps to explain Romeo's behavior. But ultimately, Frye says, such insights as *Romeo and Juliet* "represent something bigger in the total scheme of things than all possible explanations combined." In other words, the poet's craft can achieve—and Frye does it superbly in his lecture's eloquent conclusion—is to point toward an area of mystery whose great drama has the incalculable force of revelation.

Frye makes similar claims through-

out the book, and they are among the most inspired and moving passages he has ever written. In his lecture on *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, he ruminates on the experience of Bottom, the weaver who magically acquires an ass's head and then wanders through an enchanted forest. Frye notes that Bottom's utter bafflement over his adventure—he thinks it is all a dream—anticipates by three centuries a remark by the great Viennese psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, who wrote, "Every dream has a point at which it is unbelievable." By descend-

ing so deeply into his listeners' nighttime fantasy, Bottom, Frye adds, "has been closer (to any other character) to the source of this wonderful and mysterious play." Frye's relevance to Freud aside, another of his aims is to show how the precise genius of Shakespeare foreshadowed the concerns of future ages. *Hamlet*, for one, has remained relevant through generations of social change. In the 18th century the play helped spark the romantic movement, with its emphasis on doomed youth and tragic love. And it had a profound influence on the works of such writers as Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoevsky. As for the future, Frye writes that the power politics of Antony and Cleopatra, reflected "the kind of world we seem to be moving into." He argues that Cleopatra is, above all, a self-dramatizing woman who brings tragedy upon herself and Antony swept out of her childhood dream to be the centre of attention. The parallel with modern political leaders obscured with public images could not be clearer.

Frye's concluding essays on *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest* are less satisfying. He indulges in tedious schematic descriptions that have the effect of oversimplifying enormously complex plays. But these are minor flaws in an otherwise fine performance. It is Frye's fundamental and humble conviction that "whatever we don't like in Shakespeare we probably don't fully understand." Readers of *Northrop Frye on Shakespeare* may forget the content of Frye's apt observations and his every argument is. But the memory of his tireless curiosity and his respect for Shakespeare's art is enduring.

—JOEL FENBERG

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## Crowning insults

THE QUEEN'S SECRET  
By Charles Tompkins  
(McGraw-Hill and Stewart,  
275 pages \$22.95)

In the previous hours of July 8, 1983, Michael Fagan, an unemployed labourer, mailed the walls of Buckingham Palace and startled Queen Elizabeth II with an unexpected visit to Her Majesty's bathroom. Fagan's sudden act, interpreted as the Fleet Street tabloids, alarmed the Queen's loyal subjects. Although no harm was done, could such a thing happen again? Canadian novelist Charles Tompkins insists that it could, and with dire consequences for the British monarchy. In *The Queen's Secret*, his fourth novel, the evangelist-turned-literary-journalist explains the possibility—with a staggering lack of taste and prodigious doses of lethal prose.

Tompkins's misanthropic, Queen Mary III, is a new lady. On the job, she is a conscientious public servant; in the marital bed, she is a flirtatious companion to Edward, the royal consort Princess Victoria, the couple's only child, will one day be Queen. But Victoria's lover, Jeremy Walsh, presents a social problem. A divorced Catholic who is also a Polish-American Rhodes Scholar, his job as *The New York Times's* London correspondent is to report unpleasant truths about the decline of Britain. With a potential scandal looming, Mary and Edward resort to the obvious solution: to produce a male heir. But after the ceremonial deed is done, an intruder enters the palace and forces his attendance upon Her Majesty. The resulting question: if the Queen is with child, whose is it?

Tompkins's inept writing fails to make that scenario convincing. At one point he writes, "The car made its scheduled way past the Parliament buildings onto the Victoria Embankment." And his chronicles of royal intimacy are unconvincing. Recollecting Mary's first pregnancy, Edward muses, "You looked like an overweight angel." The scintillating dance aspect in the forecast. Set in a future indistinguishable from the present, *The Queen's Secret* serves up joyous nonsense about a royal family that deserves better. In real life, most of its members maintain a grace and dignity that the novel conspicuously lacks.

—ANN PINELL-SEGS

## THE ARTS

### Architects of reform

Magnificent and expensive, the new homes of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (formerly the Museum of Man) and the National Gallery of Canada are rising from the banks of the Ottawa River near Parliament Hill. Already, most of the rose granite blocks are in place on the elegant, angular new National Gal-

lery for another massive structure: the National Museum of Canada (1985), which has a \$70-million budget and helped plan the two projects. In fact, the bi-city would report described the 1985 administrative system as "sufficient, early and almost unworkable."

Ottawa created the MEC in 1968, an act of centralization and expansion. The new organization was empowered to manage and re-organize the nation's scattered regional and national museums—the National Gallery, the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the National Museum of Natural Sciences and the National Museum of Science and Technology. In 1972 the Crown corporation's mandate was expanded. It began providing grants to the 3,000 museums and public art galleries across Canada, as well as national service programs such as mobile exhibits.



Cardinal on side: fascists and hefty bundles of red tape.

lery, and the building is an schedule for its July 1985 opening. The Canadian Museum of Civilization—a daring complex of supple organic curves—is less advanced, partly because of a lengthy labor dispute, now resolved. But its architect, Edmonton's Douglas Cardinal, is clearly pinned. On a recent tour of the site, he ran his hands over the limestone exterior and commented "It's wonderful stone. Look at the facade as it."

But last week, as construction proceeded, the National Museum task force report requested a demolition

perpetrated by another massive structure: the National Museum of Canada (1985), which has a \$70-million budget and helped plan the two projects. In fact, the bi-city would report described the 1985 administrative system as "sufficient, early and almost unworkable."

The importance of creating a bureaucracy left museum directors little time to address the pressing problems of their own institutions. The overvalued office building that has housed the National Gallery for 85 years is notoriously unsafe, while the Mus-

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The Museum Gallery under construction. (McGraw-Hill) "National institutions have become national displacees"

tion of Civilization is currently storing some of its artifacts in a condemned warehouse. But John Mackenzie, executive director of the Canadian Museum Association, "These national institutions have become national displacees." The result, declared Heydon Smith, assistant director at the National Gallery, is that "the public see the losers." The staff's energy is going into dealing with bureaucracy rather than creating new exciting programs.

The tempestuous relationship between the VMC and the national museum director became public that summer. On Aug. 9 the Ottawa Citizen published a confidential submission to the task force from Lolo Denis, secretary general of the VMC. Denis charged that "the atmosphere is poisoned at one of the component museums," and said that "a change of personnel would clear the air." His statements were assumed by observers to be references to the National Gallery and its then-director, Joseph Martin.



Two days later the Citizen published Martin's own confidential task force submission, which charged that Denis and others had violated the VMC's by-laws by attempting to assume direct control of the National's library.

Their power struggle ended on Aug. 20, when Martin resigned as the Na-

tional Gallery's director, citing ill health. But Martin took the opportunity to note that concern for his own "professional integrity as a director within the National Museum corporation" contributed to his departure.

According to the task force, much of the blame does indeed lie with the VMC. Task force member William Withrow, director of the Art Gallery of Ontario, and Gérald Robit, a former Quebec minister of culture, recommended restoring the autonomy that all four institutions once enjoyed. They also urge Ottawa to re-

duce or eliminate most of the corporation's services, redirecting the money to Canada's other museums and galleries. Responsibility for its programs, the task force says, should belong to the minister of communications.

But even if those recommendations are adopted—and observers say that they will be—other political storms lie ahead. Originally budgeted at \$90,000,000 each, the National Gallery alone is now expected to cost \$112 million. The price tag for the larger, more structurally challenging Museum of Civilization is estimated at \$144 million as far. Still, the view from new offices is an increasingly approving one. Gazing across the river, architect

Cardinal described his work as "stepping out into the unknown." The same challenging prospect now faces Canada's national museum showrooms.

—FAMELA YOUNG with MARC CLARK in Ottawa

#### MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

##### Fiction

- 1 *A Matter of Honour, Archer (1)*
- 2 *Red Storm Rising, Cherry (2)*
- 3 *A Perfect Spy, Le Carré (2)*
- 4 *Act of Will, Bradford (2)*
- 5 *Wassermann, Stolt (2)*
- 6 *The House of the Spirits, Allende (2)*
- 7 *Power of the Sword, Smith (2)*
- 8 *Suspect, Conradi (2)*
- 9 *111 Take Manhattan, Kresna (2)*
- 10 *The Programme, Shorro*

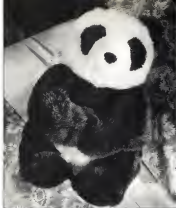
##### Nonfiction

- 1 *Fatherhood, Cooley (2)*
- 2 *Viper, Horton (2)*
- 3 *Fill the Bill, Diamond and Diamond (2)*
- 4 *Invitation to a Royal Wedding, Hall (2)*
- 5 *The Houston Diet, Kitchin (2)*
- 6 *James Herriot's Dear Stories, Herriot (2)*
- 7 *Ford: The Men and the Machine, Leary (2)*
- 8 *Controlling Interest: Who owns Canada? Powers*
- 9 *Black Holes: No Stars, Pothos and Dickinson (2)*
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1) Previews last week

—Compiled by Frances McNeely

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# Taking the fun out of humor

By Allan Fotheringham

**W**e live in perilous times. We not only are at the mercy of unaccountable things called video cameras, compact disc players, home computers and wireless pushbuds from drive-through "restaurants." There is worse in this threatened age. The people who have taken all the fun out of sex by analyzing it to death and putting it on the Dr. Ruth rack are now working the Dr. Ruth's job as harem, the most poisonous cornucopia of all. It is something not to be tampered with, not toyed with, something that must be approached—if at all—very carefully. Too much tampering, without any tampering. If you must know, I suggest the, uh, thrust.

This sad report is concerned by a happening the other day—not an election, but, past the celebrations of what is supposed to be the earliest university election were caused by the Great God Clarence Harvard University, the most famous institution of higher learning—and the richest private university—in this continent, was celebrating its 350th anniversary, a school almost three times as old as Canada. It has charmed out presidents and prime ministers and Pulitzer Prize-winners and Wall Street geniuses like a sage cucumber. It is famous for the wit and charm and satire of its inhabitants and products.

So? As its famed graduates and benefactors gathered for the celebration and self-congratulations at the venerable Harvard Yard in Cambridge, Mass., its brightest and best were doing their thing. This was the supposedly devoted Harvard Lampoon, dedicated to celebrating all that is sacred and sound. The Harvard regular journalists conventionally had achieved notoriety by publishing parodies of the *New York Times* and *People* magazine, and other such crap, group sagas.

The target this year was USA Today, the technicolor newspaper designed for those people who don't like to read. Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *London News*.

much and therefore prefer a paper that resembles a TV set. It is ripe for parody—the journalistic version of *Entertainment Tonight*. But the people who run USA Today are very afraid. The success of their paper aimed at travelling showmen is such a success that, what they did to the Harvard Lampoon could not.

What they did was to buy them. Cut out them. Nabble them. USA Today, rather than being outraged, humiliated and determined to lead a life—as the early victims of the Harvard Lampoon had—smiled and had a trip. They

self-satirized. It was too late. The minute they accepted the plane reservations from Harvard to Washington, they became bought slaves.

The next move, sadly, in the assault against humor, was in Grand Rapids, Mich., where the most humorous president ever, one Gerald Ford, mounted a "symposium on presidential humor." It was Dr. Ruth again, reducing fun to the shrill's couch Ford, who was unconsciously funny while hysterical, was on, indeed such profound humorists as Art Buchwald and Chevy Chase and memorable editorial cartoons to sit around in panels, before the humorless TV cameras, to discuss what was funny about being president. This was surely the lowest point ever of the American presidency.

A last while in the job attempting to justify his bluntness, while others were adult men who should know better succumbed to an exposure weekend to state something that should never be said cannot be explained. Neither Mr. Lowenick nor Mr. Mowden nor Mr. Tuxen could be saved.

There is, in further sadness, the success of a subversive group called Wieden, Pickett & Fay, which delivers—in \$25,000 a pop—"industrial entertainment" for corporations of large companies. Bill Wieden, David Pickett and Sally Fay used to be activists in the anticorporate movement and they criticized the corporate world. Now they are getting rich by delivering carefully sanitized "humor"—first created by the corporate managers—to such as the Borg and Merrill Lynch. Humor paid for by the pound—as long as there is no bite to it.

I much prefer the reality of Mr. Ford, who invited a press conference in Bloomfield Township, Mich., the other day by arriving and then kneeling his head on a low-hanging chandelier. It just so happened that the accident took place in the restaurant where Jimmy Hoffa was last seen—before he acquired his macabre overtones. And the date was the anniversary of Mr. Ford's parole of one Richard Nixon. Let's get back to basic humor.



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